

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS IN BUCHAREST

AU141926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 14 Nov 86

["On the Results of the Ordinary Meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty States" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/11/1946 -- Between November 12 and 14, the capital city of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Bucharest, was the venue of an ordinary meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States chaired by V.G. Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty States.

The meeting was attended by the members of the Military Council as well as decision-makers in the defense ministries of the Warsaw Treaty states and of the leading bodies of the Joint Armed Forces.

The Military Council analysed questions regarding the results and conclusions of the talks between the leaders of the USSR and the USA in Reykjavik. Stress was laid on the important role of the allied socialist states in the ensurance of peace as well as on the need for intensified joint efforts in the interest of the fight for the elimination of nuclear weapons and the reduction of the conventional ones, for the building of international security.

Measures were envisaged to maintain the troops and naval forces the allied armies provide for the composition of the Joint Armed Forces at a level which should strike a military balance between the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO.

The meeting also made a survey of the operative and combat training of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty States this year, and set tasks for the next training year. Questions related to the current activity of the Joint Armed Forces were also approached.

In the opinion of the participants in the meeting, collaboration among the allied armies should further expand and deepen.

In connection with the problems examined the Military Council adopted recommendations and proposals on which agreement had been reached.

The meeting passed in a working atmosphere, in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

Ceausescu Receives Participants

AU141928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/11/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on Friday, November 14, the members of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Member States.

The interview was attended by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Colonel-General Vasile Milea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of national defence.

Addressing the attendance, V.G. Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty States, keenly thanked for the interview they were granted and expressed their gratitude to the RCP Central Committee and the Romanian Government for the conditions provided for the Bucharest meeting. Next, President Nicolae Ceausescu was informed about the proceedings of the meeting of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty States. Marshal V.G. Kulikov stressed that the Joint Armed Forces would do their utmost to implement the resolutions of their parties and governments in the struggle for peace and detente, for the building of security and the safeguarding of the socialist gains.

During the interview Nicolae Ceausescu made an address which was followed with special attention by the attendance.

Ceausescu Addresses Council

AU142001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 14 Nov 86

["President Nicolae Ceausescu's Address" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/11/1986 -- In the address he made on receiving on November 14 the members of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Participating States, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania expressed his satisfaction at the fact that the Military Council focused its debates on the decisions made by the leaders of the socialist countries members of the treaty as regards the disarmament and peace policy as well as on the measures necessary to improve combat and political training, the equipment of the armies of the countries participating in the treaty so as to be able to fulfill -- if needed -- their highly responsible tasks of safeguarding the revolutionary achievements of socialism, the independence of their peoples.

Recalling that important decisions were made during the latest meetings of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty States as regards the need for nuclear disarmament, for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in keeping with the programme until the year 2000 proposed by the Soviet Union, just as a special programme for a 25-per cent reduction of conventional weapons until 1990 as a first stage of further arms, troops and military spending cuts, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: Life, international developments have fully proved the correctness of the decisions made by the Warsaw Treaty participating countries, the fact that they meet our peoples' interests, and the general interests of cooperation and peace throughout the world. These decisions had and still have a great influence on the international life, contribute to intensifying the fight of the progressive, realistic forces everywhere for disarmament and peace.

In connection with the October Icelandic meeting between the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, Comrade Gorbachev, and President Reagan, Romania's president stated: The proposals advanced by the Soviet Union at that meeting on a 50-per cent reduction of strategic nuclear weapons and the scrapping of intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe were highly important for the attainment of the general goals of complete elimination of nuclear weapons until the year 2000.

We have welcomed these proposals and fully support them. At the recent meeting in Moscow of the general and first secretaries of CMEA socialist countries, Nicolae Ceausescu went on, we have discussed this issue too. We have reached the conclusion that this is a new approach by the Soviet Union to nuclear-weapon questions in consideration of the general conclusion reached, that no one can win a nuclear war, which puts life on our planet in jeopardy. This conclusion evinces the need to work for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from the world.

In this respect the proposals set forth by Comrade Gorbachev at the meeting in Iceland are indeed highly significant and although no immediate accord was reached on these issues, they continue to be the centrepiece on which we should concentrate our efforts in the ensuing period.

We have placed a great emphasis on the fact that a general accord on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe should be reached as we consider it highly important. Both the Soviet Union and the United States have virtually identical points of view on this matter. The conclusion of an accord and the passage to the elimination of these weapons -- even taken out from the general package -- would be greatly significant for the implementation of the programmes for the reduction of nuclear arms, for conventional disarmament in general.

Stressing the great importance attached to the decisions on the 25 per cent cut in conventional weapons made in Budapest in an appeal and programme, a document that attests to our countries' will to actually pass to tangible actions in the field of conventional weapons as well, of reducing arms and achieving and maintaining a balance of forces at an ever lower level President Nicolae Ceausescu said: It is true that the NATO countries have not answered this programme and appeal yet. Nevertheless it was received with great interest and the European countries, NATO countries included, had to admit that the Warsaw Treaty states advanced tangible, realistic proposals which prove that they wish that corresponding agreements on disarmament, on the reduction of military expenditure be reached and that an end be put to the arms race. In this respect we have agreed to call on the NATO countries to start negotiations on these issues. Maybe the bodies of the Warsaw Treaty -- either political or military -- should directly contact NATO leading bodies to discuss and pass on to carrying these aims and proposals into effect. In order to implement these measures the two military groups, the countries in the membership of the two military groups should establish contacts, discuss the problems and contribute to finding solutions acceptable to both sides.

In his address Romania's president declared for a balance of military forces at an ever lower level which will in no way endanger the security of our countries; on the contrary it will contribute to strengthening it. The sooner we eliminate nuclear weapons, starting with those in Europe, and reduce arms the lesser the danger of conflicts, of a nuclear war, but also of conflicts or of a war with conventional weapons, the speaker said stressing that it is in the interest of our peoples to do our utmost for peace. He specified that at the recent Moscow meeting of the general secretaries that was attended by all party leaders of Warsaw Treaty participating countries a joint conclusion was reached namely that the attainment of the economic and social development targets on the basis of the latest achievements in science and technology is a prerequisite for the strengthening of our countries' defence capability.

Pointing next to the unanimous assessment of the party leaders gathered in Moscow according to which the huge military spending influenced and continues to influence negatively economic and social development, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: Disarmament and spending reduction are components of the socialist development policy approved by our parties' congresses. He welcomed the fact that the Military Council met in Bucharest discussed how to contribute to the implementation of the decisions of which common agreement had been reached.

Mentioning that Romania decided to unilaterally cut its arms, troops and military expenditure by 5 per cent this year President Nicolae Ceausescu said: A week from today we will consult the people on these measures in a referendum. Moreover, we decided to consult young people aged between 14 and 18, who have not the right to vote, but in consideration of the importance of the problems and of the fact that youths are directly interested in the disarmament and peace policy, we call upon them to have their say on these measures.

I think our decisions will be approved by the whole people, by all young people. They are part of the policy we established by common agreement, that is to pass from general discussions to tangible disarmament measures.

Nicolae Ceausescu showed next that, following an analysis, the conclusion was reached that such a reduction affected in no way either Romania's combat capability or the fulfilment of the obligations assumed under the Warsaw Treaty. I said at the recent Moscow meeting, and I wish to reiterate it here, that we shall welcome and expect the other Warsaw Treaty countries to pass on, at a suitable time, to corresponding cuts by five per cent or even more as part of this general programme for a 25-per-cent reduction on which we agreed in Budapest.

President Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed the interest with which the measures taken by Romania were received by the public opinion in Europe, specifying that many answers were given by heads of state and government, and politicians. Some of them state they also think to pass on to such measures as they consider them necessary in the present international situation.

In his address Nicolae Ceausescu enlarged on the Romanian Army's effective participation in the implementation of important economic projects, showing that military units and the army had been employed in the execution of such important projects since long, nearly 50 per cent of the troops working on the building of economic units. [sentence as received] Our party has considered that the Army must be much more involved in the implementation of the socioeconomic development programme, yet continuing its political and combat training, instruction, equipment with the necessary means in accordance with our programmes, the RCP general secretary pointed out.

Our peace and disarmament policy must exclude the possibility of war and, anyhow, it has ruled it out so far, and our prospects are to obtain good results and virtually pass on to disarmament as now there is no danger of war.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated his country's determination to take an active part in the implementation of all the programmes jointly established by the Warsaw Treaty countries, specifying that "we shall fulfil and shall take all measures to always fulfil our obligations. However, we think, and I insist on it, that we ought to do our best to achieve disarmament and guarantee peace. We must be ready to defend ourselves in case of war, to fight and reject any aggression. But the best is to fight for peace since only this can actually provide appropriate conditions for development and welfare to our peoples", the president said emphasizing: Our armies must back the policy of disarmament, peace and socialist construction our parties and governments promote, without neglecting their military obligations.

Our army, party and state will fulfil their responsibilities and obligations, will strengthen collaboration, solidarity and unity with all the Warsaw Treaty countries, with other socialist countries, with all the peace-loving forces, Nicolae Ceausescu said on concluding his address.

BRIEFS

COAL COMMISSION ACCORDS -- With confirming agreements and measures, in particular for closer scientific-technological cooperation, the 64th meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Coal Sector was concluded in Falkenstein (Vogtland) on 30 October. The measures provide, above all, for a higher efficiency in mining technologies and the increased application of CAD/CAM technologies in coal mining. The GDR delegation to the meeting was headed by Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister of coal and energy. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Oct 86 p 2 AU]

HUNGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE MEETING 14 NOV

LD141538 Budapest MTI in English 1446 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, November 14 (MTI) -- Helsinki's spirit has been incorporated into Hungarian political thinking, and it is apparent in the activity of the government and the social movements, and in the everyday lives of the people. This was stated by Ambassador Andre Erdos, leader of the Hungarian delegation, at the full session of the Vienna follow-up meeting on Friday.

"The target is to advance in the realization of the Final Act in a balanced way, and in every field. The Stockholm conference on confidence-building was the first successful stage of a long-term process. The task of Vienna is to work out a meaningful agenda for the second stage of Stockholm", said Andre Erdos. He went on to note that the efforts to postpone the continuation of Stockholm are not convincing. The problems, which can be manifest in any country of our continent in the field of human rights, by no means justify the reluctance shown by Western Europe to reduce military efforts.

"Implementation of recommendations related to economic, trade, and technical cooperation is extremely important from the aspect of Hungary's development. It is our intention in Vienna to show the reasons which prevent the full exploitation of possibilities in East-West cooperation." Hungary considers it important for the principles regulating inter-state relations to be respected in the field, too, said the ambassador and announced that Hungary will submit concrete proposals related to the new forms of industrial cooperation, and to dismantle the obstacles in the way of marketing and trade. Hungary wishes to create the best possible conditions, both within the country and on the international arena, for the emergence of cultural and humanitarian cooperation. The 11 years that have passed since Helsinki have shown that progress can be made even in the so-called delicate issues, by observing the principle of gradualness.

"We are happy to have agreed to the elimination of the obligatory visa system with several countries of differing social systems, and we regret that many other Western Countries have not reacted favourably to this Hungarian proposal. We hope that gradually, and through partial measures, we will eliminate the unnecessary administrative obstacles."

The leader of the delegation stressed that Hungary has made further steps in recent years to meet the demands of both the foreign tourists and the Hungarian population, by distributing newspapers from the socialist and the Western countries representing various political views, which are available in Budapest and the provinces.

"We would like Hungarian-language newspapers and publications to be similarly available where there is a demand, and Hungarian literature to be translated on the basis of rational parity.

"We note with satisfaction that most of the speakers in the first week of the follow-up meeting held a positive opinion of the Budapest cultural forum, the new form of this important conference, its open, sincere atmosphere, and the many useful proposals submitted. The proposals are to be submitted to the Vienna meeting by the Hungarian delegation, as the many concrete conceptions serve to foster the European cultural heritage, cultural identity, and mutual understanding", stressed Andre Erdos, who noted that Hungary's representatives will do everything possible for the meeting to bring a balanced progress in every field of the Final Act.

NEW AWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CONTROL COMMISSION

AUI70802 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 9 Nov 86 p 2

[List of AWP Central Committee and Central Control Commission members elected by the Ninth AWP Congress]

[Text]

Central Committee Members

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Ramiz Alia | 29. Ismail Ahmeti | 57. Pirro Kondi |
| 2. Adil Carcani | 30. Jashar Menzelxhiu | 58. Prokop Murra |
| 3. Agron Tafa | 31. Jovan Bardhi | 59. Qemal Bregasi |
| 4. Ajet Ylli | 32. Kico Mustaqi | 60. Qirjako Mihali |
| 5. Ali Doci | 33. Lavdosh Ahmeti | 61. Rahman Hanku |
| 6. Alie Kalaja | 34. Lenka Cuko | 62. Rakip Balla |
| 7. Ali Vukatana | 35. Lili Bullari | 63. Reiz Malile |
| 8. Anastas Kondo | 36. Luan Babameto | 64. Rita Marko |
| 9. Aranit Cela | 37. Lumtari Rexha | 65. Sali Dibra |
| 10. Besnik Bekteshi | 38. Llambi Gegprifti | 66. Simon Ballabani |
| 11. Bukurie Cungu | 39. Manush Myfitiu | 67. Simon Stefani |
| 12. Ded Ndreka | 40. Marash Hajati | 68. Skender Doci |
| 13. Dritero Agolli | 41. Mihallaq Qirjako | 69. Sofokli Lazri |
| 14. Eleni Selenica | 42. Mine Guri | 70. Sofie Cuedari |
| 15. Enver Halili | 43. Mitat Mehmeti | 71. Sotir Kocollari |
| 16. Esma Hoxha | 44. Miti Nito | 72. Spiro Koleka |
| 17. Faik Cinaj | 45. Muho Asllani | 73. Shefqet Peci |
| 18. Foto Cami | 46. Naunka Bozo | 74. Tefta Cami |
| 19. Gjela Biba | 47. Nedin Hoxha | 75. Themie Thomai |
| 20. Hajredin Celiku | 48. Nesip Ibrahim | 76. Vangjel Cerava |
| 21. Haki Toska | 49. Nexhmije Hoxha | 77. Vito Kapo |
| 22. Halil Leli | 50. Nezir Gorica | 78. Vjollca Kallajzhi |
| 23. Halil Selmanhasko | 51. Nimet Cani | 79. Xhafer Spahiu |
| 24. Hamit Shanku | 52. Osman Dellinja | 80. Xhelil Gjoni |
| 25. Haxhi Lleshi | 53. Pali Miska | 81. Xhemal Dymylja |
| 26. Hekuran Isai | 54. Petric Gace | 82. Xhemal Tafai |
| 27. Hiqmet Cuka | 55. Petro Dode | 83. Xhoxhi Robo |
| 28. Hysen Fagolli | 56. Pilo Peristeri | 84. Zarif Saliaj |
| | | 85. Zylyftar Ramizi |

Central Committee Candidate Members

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Abdyl Backa | 16. Ferit Zeneli | 31. Nazim Skuqi |
| 2. Adriana Karafili | 17. Gramoz Ruci | 32. Nikolla Gjyzari |
| 3. Adem Dino | 18. Harilla Papajorqji | 33. Qemal Lame |
| 4. Aferdita Haxhia | 19. Hashim Mokci | 34. Qerim Ribaj |
| 5. Avdyl Pilafi | 20. Ismail Losha | 35. Rrapush Meta |
| 6. Bajram Nezaj | 21. Jani Thomai | 36. Skender Kuci |
| 7. Belul Lufo | 22. Jorgji Cami | 37. Spiro Dede |
| 8. Besnike Dafa | 23. Kosta Kallojeri | 38. Shaban Baxhaku |
| 9. Bilbil Jaupi | 24. Kostandin Hoxha | 39. Shane Korbeci |
| 10. Bujar Kolaneci | 25. Luan Muhameti | 40. Sherif Bytyci |
| 11. Dhimiter Cili | 26. Mehmet Elezi | 41. Shpetim Caushi |
| 12. Elmas Puto | 27. Mentar Sula | 42. Tahir Minxhozi |
| 13. Elvira Ajazi | 28. Muharrem Mezini | 43. Tereze Jaku |
| 14. Engjell Beshaj | 29. Muntaz Dhrami | 44. Vasil Anagnosti |
| 15. Fatbardh Harizi | 30. Nasi Lera | 45. Vasil Papa |
| | | 46. Zef Loka |

Central Control and Auditing Commission

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Adem Meta | 8. Katerina Coci | 15. Pandeli Martini |
| 2. Aferdita Keta | 9. Koli Mone | 16. Pilo Peristeri |
| 3. Alim Demiri | 10. Kosta Orgocka | 17. Qazim Meta |
| 4. Behie Rrapaj | 11. Liri Miti | 18. Rexhep Gjoci |
| 5. Daut Tafxhafa | 12. Luigj Pjetri | 19. Jafet Hatellari |
| 6. Hatika Hajnaj | 13. Mihal Bisha | 20. Spiro Lengo |
| 7. Ibrahim Gaxholli | 14. Palush Semini | 21. Vehbi Maksuti |

NEGOTIATIONS FOR RESUMING FRG TIES REPORTED

AU161426 Paris AFP in English 0829 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Hamburg, West Germany, Nov 16 (AFP) -- Albania has abandoned claims to more than four billion dollars in war reparations from West Germany and is prepared to resume diplomatic relations with Bonn early next year, the weekly magazine DER SPIEGEL said Sunday in its latest edition.

The magazine said the Albanian Government, during secret negotiations in Vienna, dropped claims for 4.6 billion dollars it had demanded in compensation for actions by the Nazis during World War II. The demand had hindered all progress in a bid to resume ties.

In exchange, West Germany was prepared to offer substantial economic assistance to Tirana, which pursues an isolationist foreign policy rejecting links with both superpowers, but has recently indicated willingness to improve relations with a number of Western countries.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman acknowledged that there had been a degree of "rapprochement" between the two sides but said that talks had so far "always failed up until now."

Stalinist Albania is the only European country in which West Germany has no embassy. West German bids to improve relations have included a visit to the country by Bavarian Premier Franz-Josef Strauss.

The Tirana government broke links with the Soviet Union in the early 1960s denouncing Moscow's policies as "revisionist." In 1978, it ended several years of close ties with China. Following the congress of the Albanian Communist Party earlier this month, Moscow issued a new appeal for a resumption of relations between the two countries.

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED TO SFRY, PRC

AU142047 Tirana ATA in English 1304 GMT Nov 86

[Text] Tirana, November 14 (ATA) -- By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Kujtim Hysenaj is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, replacing Comrade Lik Seiti, who is assigned to another post.

Comrade Justin Papajorgji is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the People's Republic of China, replacing Comrade Dhimiter Stamo who is assigned to another post.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV RECEIVE USSR'S PANICHEV

AU142054 Sofia BTA in English 1831 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Sofia, November 14 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr. Nikolay Panichev, minister of the machine tool and tool building industry of the USSR.

The two sides discussed the state and prospects of the cooperation between the two countries in the design and production of machine tool equipment.

It was noted with satisfaction that the operation of the first two Bulgaro-Soviet enterprises -- for machine tools and robotics equipment -- is proving the importance and the great possibilities of this qualitatively new form of integration of the socialist countries.

The two sides discussed some practical measures for promoting cooperation in the production of automated lines and systems and of systems for the electronization of equipment and technological processes -- fields in which there are considerable possibilities.

Today Minister Nikolay Panichev was received by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newscast at 1830 GMT on 14 November 1986, in reporting the reception of Panichev by Atanasov, adds the following: "A discussion took place on certain questions concerning the joint production of high-output metal-cutting machines and the prospects for the further deepening of the cooperation in this field and for the application of new scientific research studies in the national economy."]

POLITBURO APPROVES RESULTS OF CEMA MEETING

AU142040 Sofia BTA in English 1922 GMT 14 Nov 86

["BCP CC Politburo on Moscow Meeting" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 14 (BTA) -- The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party were briefed on the working meeting which the fraternal party leaders of the socialist member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance held in Moscow on November 10 and 11 1986.

The Politburo commended highly the prompt initiative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on convening the meeting and the contribution of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, to its successful realization.

In a businesslike and comradely atmosphere, in a spirit of cordiality and frankness, the participants in the meeting discussed some major topical questions concerning the development and perfection of cooperation among the CMEA member countries. High on the agenda was the search for new forms of further expansion and promotion of integration processes, of an ever fuller realization of the creative capabilities and of the advantages of socialism as a social order.

The upgrading of interrelations among the fraternal countries to a fundamentally new level is of exceptional importance at this responsible stage, a turning point in the development of the productive forces, ushered in by the modern revolution in science and technology.

The fulfillment of this task will help accelerate the socio-economic development of the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, raise the living standards of their peoples, and upgrade the authority and the attractiveness of socialism.

The Politburo entirely supports the principled, constructive and flexible position taken by the Soviet Union in Reykjavik, drawn up in keeping with the CPSU comprehensive programme for international security and the coordinated foreign policy line of the fraternal socialist countries, a programme and a policy which enjoy the unqualified support of all Bulgarian Communists, of the entire Bulgarian people.

The Politburo unanimously approved the analysis and the suggestions for the further promotion and improvement of the all-round cooperation within the CMEA framework and on topical issues of the present-day international situation, made at the meeting by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council.

The Politburo is convinced that the Moscow meeting, a manifestation of the relations of friendship, cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance among the CMEA member countries and of their common desire to upgrade these relations to a fundamentally new level, will play an important role in the attainment of this goal.

In the spirit of the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Politburo of the CC of the BCP assigned the respective party, state, economic and public bodies and organisations to work out concrete outlines and measures for the implementation of the agreements reached at the Moscow meeting.

RESULTS OF BUCHAREST CEMA SESSION REVIEWED

AU111514 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Nov 86 p 6

[Editorial article: "Strategy of Fraternal Cooperation"]

[Text] One of the leading laws of world socialism is the permanent expansion and intensification of economic cooperation among the fraternal countries.

This fact was confirmed by the results of the 42d CEMA session which just closed, whose work will even more consolidate the unity and cohesion of the community member-countries, and which also marked a qualitatively new stage in socialist economic integration. The decisions adopted at the session in connection with the basic goals of further cooperation and pertaining to the methods of their accelerated implementation fully conform to the strategic line of multilateral cooperation adopted at the Moscow economic summit.

The considerable successes achieved by the CEMA member-countries in the past 5-year plan period confirmed that the use of the opportunities of fraternal cooperation plays a decisive role in accelerating the rates of the countries' socioeconomic development. During the 1981-85 period, the total national income of the CEMA member-countries increased by 18 percent. The rates of development of their mutual trade relations are also impressive. In 1985 the exchange of goods reached a total of 198 billion convertible rubles. It was stressed at the session that the increase of labor productivity played a decisive role in the production increase of the member-countries. The guarantee for comprehensive successes of each fraternal country and of the community as a whole is based on the increasingly coordinated solution of their main national economic problems on the basis of their national and common interests.

The 42d CEMA session devoted its main attention to the question of large-scale cooperation in connection with the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries Through the Year 2000. The evaluations and discussions which took place at the session were characterized by a critical spirit. The session pointed out the necessity of accelerating the solution of the tasks connected with the development of specialization and production sharing in science, technology, and production. The measures mapped out for increasing the efficiency of cooperation were linked above all to the necessity of devoting greater attention to the introduction and wide utilization of the results of the analyses of programs for scientific-technical progress.

The coordinated economic policy of the community member-countries was an essential factor which characterized the work of the session. The coordination the CEMA member-countries' plans for the current 5-year plan period and, in certain important areas, even for the period up to 2000, provides an opportunity to intensify the cooperation processes and contribute to the implementation of numerous important, multilateral agreements on priority sectors of socialist economic integration. One of the basic subjects is the problems of fuel and energy; it is a problem awaiting solution. The construction of a gas pipeline from Yamburg to the USSR's western border will begin with the joint efforts of the interested countries. A program for the construction of nuclear, electric, and thermal power stations for the period up to 2000 was approved at the aforementioned session.

The unrelenting line of intensifying socialist economic cooperation as a factor of eliminating an uneven peace [neravnomernost] in the development of individual countries was once more confirmed by the measures adopted at the session for the more extensive participation of the SRV, Cuba, and the Mongolian People's Republic in the international division of labor. As an expression of the policy, based on principle, of the consolidation of relations with developing and nonaligned countries, the session confirmed agreements for cooperation between CEMA and the People's Republic of Angola, Socialist Ethiopia, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The positive evaluation of progress in the relations between CEMA and the EC once more expressed the fraternal countries' readiness for the improvement of mutual confidence and understanding, for expanding mutually advantageous trade and economic and scientific-technical relations in Europe, for a constructive contribution to the achievement of specific agreements, that are likely to improve the political atmosphere.

The full support which the participants in the session expressed for the constructive stand of the USSR in Reykjavik and, for the peaceful Soviet initiatives, was a new confirmation of their countries' resolve to pursue their struggle to halt the nuclear arms race in the interest of peace, cooperation, and social progress.

KHRISTOV SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL WITH FRG

AU141759 Sofia BTA in English 1453 GMT 14 Nov 86

["Bulgaria-FRG: Ready To Upgrade Relations"-- BTA headline]

[Text] Bonn, November 14 (BTA correspondent) -- The Mixed Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation between Bulgaria and the FRG completed its 10th session here. The heads of the two delegations, Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and Mr Martin Bangemann, federal minister of economics, signed a protocol expressing satisfaction with the favourable promotion of bilateral business relations and outlining new areas and forms to increase the volume of countertrade, to improve its structure and to balance it at a possibly higher level, to expand industrial cooperation and to realise joint projects in third countries.

Since the last session of the commission, senior business executives of the two countries have entered into contacts and negotiations, which play an important role in the promotion of business ties. Bulgaria's successful participation as a partner country at the Hannover international industrial fair and the broad participation of West German companies and enterprises at the International Autumn Technology Fair in Plovdiv was assessed as having substantially contributed to this promotion.

The commission emphasized that in the field of cooperation there are still untapped resources. The Bulgarian delegation pointed to some additional promising areas in this field, such as metallurgy, the chemical industry, transport engineering, electrical engineering and consumer goods manufacturing. The mixed commission welcomed the preparedness of the Ostausschuss der Deutschen Wirtschaft and of the Bulgarian Industrial and Economic Association to join their efforts in encouraging the establishing of small and medium-size businesses in the two countries and their cooperation.

The sides welcomed the negotiations under way between the CMEA and the EC and between Bulgaria and the EC and expressed the conviction that they can create conditions for the further expansion of trade and economic contacts on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

Mr Khristo Khristov familiarized the business circles of the FRG with the outlines of Bulgaria's socio-economic development plan for the period up to 1990 and with the opportunities it opens up for the expansion of economic, industrial and technological cooperation with the Federal Republic. The mixed commission expressed the opinion that there is a possibility to start new specific talks on cooperation between interested enterprises of the two countries. It was emphasized that the agreement on the encouragement and reciprocal protection of investments, signed in Hannover on April 12, 1986, is a step forward in this direction.

The commission will hold its next session in Bulgaria in 1987.

BCP DELEGATION MEETS WITH JAPAN CP LEADERS

AU162025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, is on a visit to Japan at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP].

Comrade Dimitur Stanishev was received by Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the JCP Central Committee. During the meeting, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere, stress was laid on the great importance of the conversation between Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and the leaders of the JCP in May 1985 in Tokyo for strengthening and developing the links between the two parties. It was emphasized that the BCP and the JCP would actively cooperate in the struggle for peace and the avoidance of nuclear war.

The BCP Central Committee delegation held talks with a delegation of the JCP Central Committee led by Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Standing Bureau of the Presidium and chairman of the Committee on International Affairs. Stress was laid on the sharp growth of the risk of thermonuclear war due the militaristic preparations of the most aggressive imperialist circles, and primarily due to the plans of the U.S. Government for the militarization of space.

HUSAK RECEIVES ROMANIAN GROUP PRIOR TO DEPARTURE

LD150021 Prague CTK in English 1831 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 14 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak received here today the visiting delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly headed by its chairman and alternate member of the Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee Nicolae Giosan.

Present at the reception was Party Presidium member and chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Alois Indra.

They positively evaluated the results of bilateral cooperation in all spheres, and stressed that it will be further expanded in harmony with the Long-Term Program of the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between Czechoslovakia and Romania Till the Year 2000 approved by the two countries' top representatives in December 1985.

It was stressed during the reception that the constructive approach of the two countries' legislative bodies to the promotion of bilateral relations fully corresponds to the interests of the Czechoslovak and Romanian people and of strengthening unity of socialist countries.

The Romanian parliamentary delegation ended its official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia later in the day and left Prague for home.

Members of the delegation were seen off by Alois Indra, at whose invitation the visit took place, and other officials.

Head of the delegation Nicolae Giosan told CTK shortly before departure that the visit was marked by the spirit of traditional relations of friendship between the two nations. He stressed that the visit culminated with the reception of members of the delegation by Gustav Husak during which stress was laid on the significance of regular meetings of the two countries' top representatives for the promotion of bilateral relations.

The talks with Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal concentrated on the possibilities to further extend economic cooperation, particularly production cooperation between industrial and agricultural enterprises.

During talks with representatives of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and the Czech and Slovak National Councils, both sides voted for closer contacts between the parliaments of Czechoslovakia and Romania, Nicolae Giosan said.

In this connection he pointed to the need to deepen joint action of the parliaments of socialist countries on the international scale, above all in the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in order to help create an atmosphere favourable for the policy of peace and cooperation in the world.

HUSAK DECORATES USSR TRADE MISSION HEAD

LD150014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received in Prague Castle today in the presence of Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Vladimir Vladimirovich, the head of the trade mission of the USSR in Czechoslovakia, in connection with the ending of his diplomatic mission. The president of the Republic presented Vladimir Vladimirovich the Czechoslovak Order of the White Lion, Second Class, conferred on him in recognition of his personal contribution and merits in the promotion of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Comrade Gustav Husak cordially thanked Vladimir Vladimirovich for his active work in intensifying economic relations between both countries and wished him many successes in his future work.

BILAK RECEIVES SYRIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD141417 Prague CTK in English 1318 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Prague Nov 14 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak received here today a delegation of the Syrian Socialist Arab Ba'th Party led by chairman of its Control and Inspection Commission Ghassan Abu Tok. [name as received]

In a cordial and comradely discussion, the two officials informed each other of the activities of their parties and discussed developments in the Middle East. In this context they condemned the groundless anti-Syrian campaign mounted by reactionary imperialist forces and Israel. Vasil Bilak spoke with appreciation of Syria's irreplaceable role in solving the Middle East problem.

PEZLAR LEADS CPCZ DELEGATION TO DAMASCUS

LD160321 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] A study delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, left for Syria today. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the leadership of the Ba'th Party. During its week-long visit, the delegation will familiarize itself with the development of cultural life in the Syrian Arab Republic.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES FRG CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT

AU121437 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Nov 86 p 5

[Vaclav Dolezal commentary: "On the Sidelines of a Certain Scandalous Remark by Chancellor Kohl; a 'Slip of the Tongue' [vysnuti] or a Way of Thinking?"]

[Text] In his government declaration in the Bundestag on 6 November, FRG Chancellor and CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl expressed regret about having offended CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. That, he alleged, was not his intention. What was it all about?

Prior to his U.S. trip, the chancellor granted the American NEWSWEEK magazine an interview. The 80-minute interview was taped, and on the next day its English text was submitted to the Bonn government's press representative, F. Ost. Ost asked the NEWSWEEK editorial office to shorten the interview and to submit the final text to him. This was done on Saturday, 18 October. Ost then asked for certain minor changes; and in this authorized version of the interview, published on 27 October, Kohl makes the following statement:

"He (the CPSU Central Committee general secretary -- RUDE PRAVO editor) is a modern communist leader who understands propaganda. Goebbels, one of the people responsible for the crimes in Hitler's times, was also a propaganda expert."

The first indignant voices of ordinary FRG people concerning Kohl's words did not faze Bonn. However, to these voices were added protests from outstanding personalities of public life, from many politicians and political parties in the FRG -- from Communists to Social Democrats to the Greens. They all demanded that the chancellor immediately apologize and called such a comparison an unprecedented scandal.

The Federal Chancellor's Office searched for excuses. Most bourgeois newspapers -- from Springer's DIE WELT up to the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, the newspaper of big business, and the pseudo-liberal SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG -- claimed that it was a case of the chancellor's "slip of the tongue," and alleged that Kohl was "slightly out of sorts" and that he was unable to consult his foreign-political expert. One should not make such a hullabaloo out of this, they said.

And the chancellor himself? He did not say that the comparison had not come from his lips. And, in fact, how could he claim this when the NEWSWEEK editorial office has the tape of the interview at its disposal? It merely "does not want to offend," it is said.

One is logically inclined to ask: What kind of thought does Chancellor Kohl follow in his policy? What has led him to such a "slip of the tongue"? The answer to this is handy: After the Reykjavik meeting of USSR and U.S. representatives, the world was confronted by a bare fact: By stubbornly insisting on preparations for the militarization of space, Reagan made the adoption of meaningful disarmament agreements impossible. This revelation brought the United States to the pillory; and Kohl hastened to its aid. Since he had no arguments, he resorted to a comment of the grossest kind. In his anticommunist fanaticism he surpassed all limits, in a way that one can hardly justify.

Wallowing in his anticommunism, Kohl voiced the thoughts which he follows as a politician. In this context it is enough to remember his attacks against the West German peace defenders, whom he called "Moscow's useful idiots," as though he did not know that the overwhelming majority of the population in the state which he heads rejects war and any preparations for it.

Undoubtedly this kind of thinking is typical for quite a few politicians in the CDU, and also in Strauss' CSU; it is a way of thinking which cripples thought and which makes those parties incapable of grasping the need for new thinking at a time when nuclear war is a threat. Hatred of progress, and the effort to reverse development and revert to the "cold war," are not good motivations. And if Kohl brags that he is one of the people "born after," and thus bears no guilt for the bestialities of Nazism, he should also -- as a person with a university education -- give wide berth to attempts at placing victims and assassins on the same level, at placing Goebbels and the Hitlerites in general, on the same level with the Soviet people, victims of the fascist aggression.

The indignation reigning after Kohl's statement among the FRG public cannot be attributed to some pre-election SPD calculations, as the CD headquarters on Adenauerallee is trying to assert. Many people are shocked by the chancellor's judgement, and they show it. It is sufficient to quote some of the letters published in DER SPIEGEL:

-- "It is unbelievable that Kohl could compare a person who experienced the Nazi machinery in his own childhood with the man (Goebbels) who connected the two words into "Slav subpeople."

-- "Systematic invective and humiliation of foreign politicians by demagogic slogans belonged to the repertory of Goebbels and Hitler."

-- "As a historian, Kohl has provided at testimony to his mental abilities."

-- "I apologize most politely to Mr Gorbachev for our chancellor."

And what is the approach of official Bonn? The government's press representative Ost took all the blame on himself.... He should have insisted on Goebbel's name not appearing in the published text at all.

The only thing is, as some politicians in the FRG say, that would not have changed the chancellor's way of thinking anyway.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES NEW MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT

AU111215 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Nov 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Expression of the Party's and the People's Trust; G. Husak Sent a Congratulatory Telegram to J. Chissano"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, sent Joaquim Chissano a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the latter's election to the post of chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The telegram states that this election expresses the party's and the people's great trust in the political and statesmanlike experience of Comrade Chissano who, as member of the Frelimo leadership for many years, has been actively participating in the battle for Mozambique's independence and progressive development. The telegram underscores J. Chissano's personal contribution to the realization of the state's foreign political activities and to the liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism, racism, and apartheid.

The telegram expresses the conviction that the relations of friendship, international solidarity, and cooperation between the CPCZ and the Frelimo party, between Czechoslovakia and Mozambique, will continue to develop and deepen for the benefit of the people of both countries and in the interests of peace and progress in the world.

INDRA MEETS MEMBERS OF IUS SECRETARIAT

LD150630 Prauge Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today met with members of the Secretariat of the International Union of Students (IUS) in Prague. On the eve of 17 November, the day of the progressive student movement, he congratulated them on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the IUS, and he conveyed to them cordial greeting from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Republic.

Comrade Indra recalled the history of the IUS and its active role in the struggle against nuclear war, for peace and disarmament, and for the implementation of the democratic rights of students of the whole world. He also expressed full support for the peace policy of the Soviet Union and solidarity with the struggle of nations for liberty and independence against imperialism and the reaction. He said that during November we recall with respect the heroic struggle of Czechoslovak students, who side by side with workers and other patriots, heroically took part in resistance against fascism. He emphasized that forces still exist today which represent a real danger of a new world war. Together with the people of the whole world, we put much hope in the impressive will, dedication, and political courage of the Soviet Union in the defense and strengthening of peace. In the proposals that Mikhail Gorbachev put forward in Reykjavik, the humanist principle of Soviet foreign policy was fully apparent. At the close of the meeting, Comrade Indra spoke about the demanding tasks that await our young generation. He described its active participation in the speeding up of progress in science and technology, and the implementation of its results as a truly revolutionary task of the young.

Present at the meeting with members of the Secretariat of the IUS were secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR; Milan Vondruska, minister of education of the Czech Government; and Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth.

NICARAGUA'S CARDENAL ASKS FOR SUPPORT, SOLIDARITY

AU091520 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Oct 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Useful Cooperation; Ernesto Cardenal Departed for Home"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Ernesto Cardenal, Nicaragua's minister of culture, concluded his friendly visit to the CSSR on 28 October and departed for home. At the Ruzyně Airport in Prague he was seen off by Milan Klusak, minister of culture in the Czech SR, and by representatives of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Ramon Bayardo Altamirano, ambassador of the Republic of Nicaragua to the CSSR, was also present.

Before departing, E. Cardenal expressed appreciation for the CSSR's material assistance to Nicaraguan people in the sphere of culture; and stressed that his visit was most useful for getting acquainted and for deepening cultural cooperation between the two countries.

When asked about his assessment of the situation in his country after U.S. President Ronald Reagan signed the decree on direct military aid to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, Minister Ernesto Cardenal stated: "This decision exacerbates Nicaragua's situation substantially -- and it is difficult and complicated as it is; Nicaragua has been warding off American aggression for several years. [paragraph continues]

"There is only one difference: Whereas formerly one spoke of a hidden war, now the war has become open. Actually, it began with the approval of \$100 million which was set apart for this purpose by the U.S. Congress. This fact tellingly shows all progressive peoples of the world, as well as the American people, the absurd and unjust nature of this war, conducted by the richest and largest imperialist power, against small and poor Nicaragua. At this moment moral support and solidarity are most essential for us. We believe that in this unequal fight we will not remain alone, because we are not defending only our own revolution in this war, but the independence of all Latin America," said Ernesto Cardenal, Nicaragua's minister of culture.

PARTY MEETING DISCUSSES SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES

LD142205 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Participants in the state-wide party aktiv of the research and development base of the Czechoslovak agricultural industry complex today in Cejkovice, in the Hodonin area, discussed procedures for fulfilling the tasks of the scientific and technical policy according to the conclusions of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ. They evaluated results achieved in science and research during work in the agriculture and food industry.

Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the main speech emphasized the irreplaceable role of scientific and technical progress in fulfilling the strategic line of speeding up social economic development set out by the 17th party Congress. When speaking about the realization of the scientific and technical policy in the agriculture and food complex, he said that the present course of agricultural development and its present level show the correctness and farsightedness of the party's agriculture policy. He went on to give a demanding evaluation of work in research and development and its practical implementation in individual sectors of the agricultural industry complex. He also pointed out the unusual urgency of realizing the tasks emerging from the Complex Program of Scientific and Technical Progress of CEMA Member-States Up to the Year 2000, particularly in the priority development of biotechnologies. At the end of his speech, Comrade Pitra concerned himself with questions of party work in the process of speeding up scientific and technical development.

REDUCED PRICES ON CERTAIN GOODS ANNOUNCED

LD142148 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The Federal Price Office has announced that, taking into account the conditions in the home market, the manufacturing sector, and imports, the retail prices of certain types of imported black and white television sets are being reduced effective Monday, 17 November, by between 500 and 800 korunas; electrical cookers by up to 360 korunas; Czechoslovak and Soviet-made quartz wrist-watches by between 80 and 270 korunas. The prices of curtains and lace from synthetic fibers, leather shoes with cellular rubber soles, imitation leather clothing, selected types of Czechoslovak-made downhill skis, and certain other products are also being reduced.

In order to eliminate pointless subsidies and achieve savings of metals, natural rubber, asphalt, and such, the retail prices of a limited range of products such as cast iron for mains, certain products from tar and asphalt, certain types of inner tubes for bicycles, motorcycles and automobiles, and standard metal frame windows and charcoal are being increased on the same date. The reduction of retail prices exceeds substantially the increases.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER PRESIDIUUM MEETS 11 NOV

AU141905 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday [11 November] the Presidium of the GDR People's Chamber convened the third meeting of the People's Chamber for Thursday, 27 November 1986 at 1000 in Berlin. At the meeting, chaired by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and SED Central Committee Politburo member, the proposal for the agenda was confirmed.

The supreme people's representation will discuss the law on the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR national economy in the years 1986-1990, the law on the 1987 national economic plan, and the law on the 1987 budget plan. It will also deal with the draft law on dealings concerning medicines -- the law on medicines -- as well as with international legal treaties. These are draft laws on the agreement between the GDR and the Kingdom of Sweden on legal aid in criminal matters of 26 June 1986 and the agreement between the GDR and the Kingdom of Sweden on renouncing the legalization of documents of 26 June 1986. The Presidium passed the draft laws on to the corresponding committees of the People's Chamber for discussion.

The body accepted a report by Herbert Fechner, deputy and chairman of the Interparliamentary Group of the GDR, on the results of the 76th IPU meeting in Buenos Aires.

HONECKER EXCHANGES VIEWS WITH IOC'S SAMARANCH

LD141647 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1155 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received today in Berlin Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], for a talk in the official building of the Council of State.

Erich Honecker explained how the working people of the GDR are supporting with actions the policy directed at the well-being of the people and at safeguarding peace. Physical culture and sport are also developing well on this basis.

Through their outstanding performances at this year's World and European championships, the sportsmen and sportswomen stressed that they are determinedly preparing for the 1988 Olympic Games. Erich Honecker stated that in the future the GDR will also consistently advocate the maintenance of the Olympic ideals.

IOC President Samaranch paid tribute to the GDR's policy, which is directed at peace and understanding, and the contribution which Erich Honecker, as chairman of the Council of State, is making here. He stressed the GDR's active work for the strengthening of the Olympic movement and reported on the course and results of the 91st IOC session.

Erich Honecker and Juan Antonio Samaranch conducted a thorough exchange of views on topical Olympic issues in an open atmosphere.

Taking part in the talk were Manfred Ewald, president of the DTSB [GDR Recreational and Sports Organization] and of the GDR NOC [National Olympic Committee]; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the GDR Council of State; Rudi Hellmann, director of the Sports Department of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR NOC, and Guenther Heinze, member of the IOC and deputy chairman of the GDR NOC.

KRENZ ADDRESSES KARL MARX COLLEGE CEREMONY

LD150018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1510 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Karl-Marx-Stadt, 14 Nov (ADN) -- At a ceremony today the Karl-Marx-Stadt Technical College received the status of a Technical University. The sincere thanks of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, the GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, for the great efforts in teaching and research, linked with congratulations on the start of a new period in the now 150 year history of the institution for scientific and technological research and education were conveyed by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council.

In his festive address Egon Krenz paid tribute to the successful work of the teaching and research institution in the close combination of science and industry, in basic research on key technologies such as microelectronics, information technology, CAD/CAM [computer-aided design/manufacturing], and flexible automation. It is certain, he said, that as a technical university it will influence even more creatively scientific and technological progress in the workers and peasants state.

Following the awarding of the new status by Minister of Higher and Vocational Education Professor Hans-Joachim Boehme, to the institution and the presentation of the chain of office, Rector Professor Manfred Krauss stressed that science at this institution has never before had such great opportunities and prospects as in the GDR. [passage omitted]

MISSION HEAD PROTESTS KOHL'S MUENSTER SPEECH

LD141347 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1254 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 Nov (ADN) -- Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's Permanent Mission to the FRG, speaking to Federal Minister Schaeuble, head of the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office, had resolutely rejected the slanderous attacks by FRG Chancellor Kohl against the GDR in his recent speech in Muenster at the North Rhine-Westphalian CDU Congress.

The head of the GDR's Permanent Mission protested emphatically against Kohl's interference in the GDR's internal affairs. He pointed out that Kohl's remarks were noted with outrage by the GDR leadership. They in no way correspond with the stated striving for good neighborliness of the FRG Government. The federal chancellor's statements were also in direct contradiction to the letter and spirit of the joint statement between Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl of 12 March 1985, in which, as is known, the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present borders were described as a fundamental condition for peace. Ewald Moldt insistently drew attention to the close connection between improvement of the political climate and progress for the benefit of people, affirmed in the statement of 12 March 1985.

TALKS ON ESTABLISHING RELATIONS WITH EC BEGIN

LD142226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1322 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Brussels, 14 Nov (ADN) -- The first talks at the expert level between representatives of the GDR and the EC commission took place in Brussels on 12 and 13 November on the basis of the exchange of letters between Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, and Willy de Clercq, member of the commission of the European Community responsible for external relations and trade.

An exchange of views on opportunities for the deepening of the political dialogue and the development of cooperation took place. In the course of the talks issues and procedures for the establishment of official relations between the GDR and the European Community were discussed.

The delegations were led by Ambassador Dr Werner Fleck, head of a department in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Pablo Benavides, director in the Directorate-General for External Relations of the EC Commission [title as received]. The talks between representatives of the GDR and the EC will be continued.

HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA

LD142354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1344 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Vienna, 14 Nov (ADN) -- The signing of a new agreement on cooperation between the GDR Health Ministry and the Federal Ministry of Health and Environment of the Republic of Austria for the years 1987 and 1988 in Vienna today ended the second "Republic of Austria-GDR Medical Week." [passage omitted]

In a joint communique, both sides stressed that the meeting "took place at a high scientific level and that the problems in the diagnosis and treatment of cancers in both countries are comparable." At the signing of the agreement it was stressed on behalf of both ministries that the cooperation practiced in the health field for the past 11 years represented a concrete realization of the Helsinki Final Act.

Section head Dr Richard Havlasek said at the signing of the working plan at the Ministry of Health and Environment that the cooperation with the GDR, despite different social orders, is exemplary. The new agreements were a basis for the harmonious deepening and development of the relations between the two states.

GDR Deputy Health Minister Professor Rudolf Mueller called the cooperation between the two health authorities an example of the way in which the Helsinki Final Act could be backed up with concrete actions.

The working plan for the coming years envisages, among other things, cooperation in applied medical research in heart and circulatory diseases, cancers, diabetes mellitus, and medical diagnosis. The exchange of experts and scientific publications is set forth and the holding of a third Austria-GDR medical week in 1988 in the GDR on prophylaxis and therapy for diabetes mellitus.

BRIEFS

FDJ-KOMSOMOL DELIBERATIONS -- The FDJ and the Komsomol will do all they can in the future to support the peace policy of the Soviet Union and to impart new incentives to the worldwide struggle for disarmament and detente. This was affirmed on 5 November in Moscow by Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Viktor Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. They conducted an exchange of views on the contributions being made by the young generations in the two countries to the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in the GDR and of the 27th CPSU Congress in the USSR. The first secretaries also deliberated on the fulfillment of the program for comprehensive cooperation between the association until 1990. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

NEMETH ADDRESSES CONSUMER COOPERATIVES CONGRESS

LD150730 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Speech by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP, at the 10th congress of the National Council of Consumer Cooperatives; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Last year the 13th party congress carried out its responsible task. The resolutions brought in took cognizance of the opinions of both party members and nonmembers. The goals contained in them received the support of the masses at the National Assembly and council elections, at the congresses of the mass organizations, and at other social forums. I feel that agreement with the goals set is being expressed at your deliberations as well. This expressed unity must be manifested in practical work as well, at every level of leadership and work. If that happens we shall be able to carry out the tasks; we shall be able to meet gradually the just social requirements.

We are working in difficult circumstances. We are all aware of this and feel it day by day. In various areas we have been able to make progress, but it must be frankly stated that the extent and rate of development is not satisfactory. The implementation of the program of the congress is progressing slower than it should. We have not yet succeeded in accelerating economic growth, and the start of our new 5-year plan was weaker than had been expected. It seems that the results this year will not reach the planned targets.

There is a shortfall to be made up in our work. We must not hesitate and be indecisive; we must not blame the international economic conditions and the weather for everything.

It is true that there are many reasons beyond our control for our economic difficulties. However, we can only blame ourselves for the faults and lack of discipline that can be found in good measure in the sphere of management and implementation. Our public opinion is also concerned about whether we can attain the goals that we have set for ourselves under circumstances in which the external conditions for economic development are not favorable.

The material and intellectual conditions exist for us to work at a higher level and more efficiently, thus countervailing the unfavorable external conditions. This requires a critical and self-critical outlook, consistency, decisive action, and better work at every level and in every field of management and implementation. The shortcomings in decisionmaking, the slackness and inconsistencies in implementation and control, and lack of organization, must be eliminated everywhere because these hinder the attainment of the correct goals and harm the collectives and the country.

In accordance with the resolutions of the 13th party congress, we must give impetus to the work of socialist construction. In every sphere, including the cooperatives, the main task is to attain the targets set in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We must enliven economic growth and create the conditions for improving economic equilibrium and for raising the standard of living.

The development of the system of economic management and the acceleration of technological progress must also serve this goal. There is no other way of achieving our social and economic goals but by improving our work and making rational and economical use of our material and intellectual resources. It is to be welcomed that the number of those enterprises and cooperatives which realize this and implement it in their practice is growing. We consider that the road of development must be opened wider to those enterprises, cooperatives, and economic units that are capable of accelerating their production of high-quality, competitive products.

It is unavoidable that we should start taking concrete action regarding those enterprises and economic units that are incurring a loss. Let us make more economical those enterprises that can be, let us eliminate those activities that are uneconomical, those that merely consume the national income. Let us redeploy the labor force and capital in the viable areas.

It is necessary to differentiate in the sphere of development. We must provide scope for development for that which is useful to the country. The results of scientific-technological progress must be utilized primarily in those areas where they provide a quick return.

It is indispensable that we should concentrate our attention on the activities during regular working hours, on efficient, high-standard work. For this it is also necessary that the differences between various levels of performance should be expressed in the incomes, and everyone should receive a share of the goods in line with his or her performance.

The significance of the human factor has particularly increased these days. The majority of working people, managers and subordinates, are in favor of orderly and disciplined, decent work.

This is the great moral strength of our society and the main support in the implementation of our tasks. We are expressing their opinion as well when we say that decisive action must be taken, if necessary within the rigor of the law, against slackness and indiscipline that harm society, against parasitism, corruption, and every way of acquiring an income by dishonest means. It is not enough merely to be angry at the sight of irregularities; it is necessary for those whose duty it is by virtue of their posts to act responsibly and take concrete measures.

We must take united action to ensure that in our society only work that is done well and honestly should be the basis of material and moral recognition.

Marjai Greets Congress

LD152223 Budapest MTI in English 1917 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 15 (MTI) -- The 10th congress of the National Council of Hungarian Consumer Cooperative Societies (Szovosz) ended Saturday in Budapest. Seated in the presidium were Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai. The congress elected the members of the National Council of the Consumer Cooperative Societies. Jozsef Hartmann was elected Szovosz president, Istvan Szlamenicky as general secretary.

In his speech greeting the members of the reelected National Council, Jozsef Marjai pointed out:

"The government continues to count on the work of the consumer cooperatives, and on the entire cooperative movement, to solve the tasks facing us. The cooperatives have already done much to assist the solving of our tasks. Their work was better than average; therefore, the cooperatives have already done much to assist the solving of our tasks. Their work was better than average; therefore, the cooperative membership, and the entire cooperative movement deserves appreciation. The resolution of the congress accepted today well reflects its tasks, mainly the requirement of developing the quality of work. The effort to strengthen the cooperative features, characteristics, and cooperative democratism, of your work, and the diversity and flexibility of your activity, are also correct and deserve appreciation", said Jozsef Marjai.

FRG BUNDESTAG DELEGATION VISITS 29 OCT-1 NOV

AU111212 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Nov 86 p 5

[Text] A delegation of the Work and Social Affairs Committee of the FRG Bundestag paid a visit to Hungary from 29 October to 1 November. The delegation, led by Deputy Helmut Rode, held talks with a Hungarian negotiating group made up of the Social and Health Affairs Committee of the National Assembly led by Laszlo Pesta, recording secretary of the National Assembly and chairman of the committee. They exchanged views on the relations between the two legislative bodies and the two professional committees and the possibilities for further cooperation, and agreed to continue to provide opportunities consistently for learning from each other's experiences.

The FRG deputies were received by Janos Peter, deputy chairman of the National Assembly.

PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS 10-14 NOV

LD150023 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 14 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Federation of Chinese Friendship Societies (FCFS), which had paid a five-day visit to Hungary with Chairman Chang Ven-Chin as head of the delegation, left Hungary on Friday. The delegation was invited by the International Cultural Institute (NKI).

The delegation held talks with NKI Chief Director Gyorgy Nador, obtained information about Hungary's experiences in the construction of socialism, visited several cultural institutes and agricultural and industrial establishments and attended a memorial meeting at the workers' movement museum on Sun Yat-Sen's 120th birth anniversary.

FCFS and NKI signed a two-year cooperation which envisaged the exchange of delegations, art ensembles, and scholarship holders.

The delegation met Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and speaker of parliament, Gyula Kallai, president of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and education, and Miklos Barity, deputy foreign minister.

PZPR DELEGATION LEAVES AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

LD142340 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 14 (MTI) -- The delegation of the Warsaw Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, which had paid a three-day visit to Budapest under the leadership of Janusz Kubasiewicz, alternate member of the PUWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw Party Committee, left Budapest on Friday. The delegation, which was invited by the Budapest HSWP Committee, held talks with Karoly Grosz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, on experiences in cooperation between the two capitals, and the further development of relations. The delegations also met Karoly Nemeth, HSWP deputy general secretary.

TRADE TALKS HELD WITH SFRY OFFICIAL 13-15 NOV

LD160034 Budapest MTI in English 1854 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 15 (MTI) -- Invited by Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi, chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Yugoslav Economic Cooperation Commission, Egon Padovan, member of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav co-chairman of the commission, visited Hungary from November 13 to 15. At talks the sides examined the fulfilment of tasks set down at the 12th session of the commission, and of the common tasks arising from the latest prime ministerial meeting. They evaluated the development of goods exchange and services turnover in 1986, and defined the timely tasks serving the extension of economic cooperation.

Egon Padovan held talks with Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress, and Matyas Timar, president of the National Bank of Hungary.

Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai met Egon Padovan. The member of the Yugoslav Government left Budapest Saturday.

KAPOLYI RECEIVES CSSR METALLURGY MINISTER

LD142249 Budapest MTI in English 1557 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 14 (MTI) -- Eduard Saul, minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who attended the session of the CMEA Energetics and Engineering Office in Budapest, held talks with Hungarian Minister of Industry Laszlo Kopolyi from November 12 to 14.

The ministers reviewed timely issues of cooperation in the fields of traditional energetics and nuclear power plant machine production, and passed measures to deepen and extend relations. The sides also discussed the realization of direct production relations between the Budapest Lang machine factory and the Skoda Works (Plzen). They noted there are possibilities to extend cooperation between the metallurgical companies of the two countries.

Ondrej Durej, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to Hungary, was also present at the discussions.

Deputy Prime Minister Laszlo Marothy met Eduard Saul.

ECONOMIC-SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LIBYA

LD150029 Budapest MTI in English 1927 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 14 (MTI) -- Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade, and Ibrahim Muhammad al-Bishari, Libyan secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Trade, signed a protocol on the 10th session of the Hungarian-Libyan joint committee for economic, technical and scientific cooperation in Budapest on Friday. At the session the parties surveyed business, technical and scientific relations between the two countries' companies and organizations, and stated which obstacles should be removed so that the contracts between companies could be implemented smoothly and economic cooperation could be expanded. The parties also discussed how to streamline their agreement on technical and scientific cooperation.

Ibrahim Muhammad al-Bishari met Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai.

LAZAR, SARLOS MEET INDIAN, AFGHAN ENVOYS

LD142329 Budapest MTI in English 1900 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 14 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament, have met in introductory visits incoming ambassadors Satinder Kumar Lambah of the Republic of India and Sarwar Mangal of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

WFDY ASSEMBLY PLANNED FOR BUDAPEST 23-29 NOV

LD162036 Budapest MTI in English 1838 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 16 (MTI) -- The 12th general assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) is to be held in Budapest from November 23 to 29. This will be the second time that Budapest, which is also the headquarters of the WFDY office, will host the event after the assembly in 1970. The delegates attending the event are to represent 270 youth organizations of 115 countries.

Vilmos Cserveny, Hungarian general secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, gave an interview to "VASARNAPI HIREK" (SUNDAY NEWS), the Budapest political weekly published on Sundays. He said that the Budapest General Assembly of the WFDY was announced in the spirit of renewal and continuity.

"It is our firm intention to change our working style, and to develop inner democracy. We would like to make the youth federation more dynamic and powerful, and expect it to have a say more frequently, as it is respected. The stake is the future, the better future of young people. We hope to declare the openness of the WFDY also at the general assembly. We stress that we are ready to cooperate in every issue, particularly in the fight against nuclear war, and to work to create the anti-nuclear coalition of young people. Continuity of our organization implies that our fundamental goals -- our anti-war, anti-fascist concept -- has not changed."

Vilmos Cserveny noted that the last WFDY General Assembly, held in Prague four years ago, reconfirmed that the most important goal of the organization is to fight for peace.

"Over the past years, our organized actions relied on the strengthening peace movements. At forums held in Denmark, Czechoslovakia and West Berlin, we held talks about how we could contribute to the major political decisions. We held dialogue with more than 500 national youth organizations, including social democratic, liberal and Christian democratic ones, about peace. At the same time, true to our traditions, we declared solidarity with the peoples fighting for their national independence. A WFDY brigade, with several hundred workers, has been working in Nicaragua each year during the coffee harvest, and our children's organization, CIMEA [expansion unknown], is building an orphan's home there. We have organized the collection of signatures to free Nelson Mandela, and the 3.5 million signatures have been presented to the ANC [African National Congress]", said WFDY General Secretary Vilmos Cserveny.

OVARI MEETS NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD170546 Budapest MTI in English 1621 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest, November 16 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Norway, led by Ingrid Negaard, vice-president of the party, visited Hungary November 12 to 16 on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. The members of the Norwegian delegation were Ole Langeland, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the party organization of Vestadger County, and Laila Honasen, member of the leadership of the Hedmark County party organization.

The Norwegian delegation met Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation held talks with Attila Gecse, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee. At the meetings, the sides informed each other about the state of the issues of the international communist and workers' movement, and reviewed possibilities to develop inter-party cooperation.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Norway visited Vas County, and was briefed about the county's political and economic life by Miklos Horvath, first secretary of the Vas County Party Committee.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN CHEMICAL COOPERATION -- The Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank and the Italian Montedison concern's coordinating mixed committee held a meeting in Budapest on 4 November. The Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank signed an agreement with Italy's largest concern more than 10 years ago. In its framework, the bilateral exchange of goods this year will reach approximately \$25 million. More than 10 Hungarian enterprises have joined in the cooperation, among them Chemolimpex, Medimpex, Hungarotex, and Taurus. There were numerous achievements in the pharmaceutical industry, too. There are also good possibilities for developing cooperation among mixed enterprises. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Nov 86 p 5 AU]

FRANCISCAN HEAD VISITS -- John Vaughn, general of the Franciscan Order, arrived in Hungary for the Saint John festivities as a guest of the Hungarian Franciscan Order. The head of the Franciscan Order was received on 30 October by Barna Nagy Sarkadi, general deputy chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Oct 86 p 8 AU]

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS NOTICE TO LEAVE ILO

LD150025 Warsaw PAP in English 1827 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 14 -- In connection with the decision to extend the date of notice of Poland's membership in the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Polish press agency PAP has been authorized to present the following stand of the Polish authorities:

The two-year period of Poland's notice to quit the ILO will have expired by November 17, 1986. The decision to denounce ILO's membership was made by the Polish Government following a biased and hostile anti-Polish campaign unleashed at the ILO forum in 1982. The Polish Government has reiterated that the condition for Poland's return to normal cooperation with the ILO is the cessation of the causes for Poland's giving notice to quit the organization. Experiences of the recent months, however, show that attempts to use ILO's various bodies to interfere in Poland's internal affairs have not been given up.

Taking into account an appeal by the OPZZ (National Alliance of Trade Unions) council to reconsider the question of Poland's membership in the ILO, and expressing a conviction that the situation within the ILO will develop towards removing the causes which had forced Poland to take a decision to quit the ILO, the Polish Government has decided to extend the date of notice of Poland's membership in the ILO by another year, that is till November 17, 1987.

The Polish Government expresses hope that this, another gesture of goodwill will meet with due understanding on the part of the ILO leadership and those circles in the West whose activity brought about the decision on Poland's denouncing its ILO's membership.

KISZCZAK, PZPR DELEGATION VISIT NICARAGUA

LD150500 Warsaw PAP in English 2345 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Managua, Nov. 14 -- A PUWP Central Committee delegation led by Political Bureau member Czeslaw Kiszczak stayed in Nicaragua at the invitation of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] leadership.

The delegation took part in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of FSLN and the 10th anniversary of death of Carlos Fonseca, the organizer and leader of the Sandino movement.

Czeslaw Kiszczak met President of the Republic of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega and had a long talk with him.

The chairman of the Polish delegation addressed a rally of Nicaraguan women held in one of the biggest work establishments of Managua and had a number of meetings with representatives of different social milieus of Nicaragua.

KUBASIEWICZ HOLDS TALKS WITH ARGENTINE CP LEADERS

AU130843 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] PAP, Buenos Aires -- In the course of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Argentina, Janusz Kubasiewicz, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, met with Athos Fava, general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina, and Fanny Edelman, head of the Central Committee Foreign Department.

The sides exchanged views on the domestic situation in the two countries, on party activities, interparty cooperation, and problems of the international workers movement. J. Kubasiewicz, who leads the Polish delegation to the 16th congress, met with the mayor of Buenos Aires, Ricardo Ostumi, and exchanged views with him on the functioning of capital cities and on prospects for comprehensive cooperation.

GORYWODA TO HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS IN PRC

LD142312 Warsaw PAP in English 1645 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 14 -- Government's Planning Commission chairman, Vice Premier Manfred Gorywoda will soon pay a visit to the People's Republic of China.

In a talk with a PAP journalist, Gorywoda has said that Polish-Chinese economic contacts had brightened up in recent years with a sevenfold growth of mutual trade turnover since 1982.

"The Polish side will participate in the modernization of Chinese industries, mainly mining and power engineering. The Polish proposals also include structural designs and transfer of know-how in such industries as machine-tools, building machines, car, electro-engineering and telecommunication ones.

"I expect that during my visit to China, we will exchange views on the economic situation of the two countries, issues of management and planning, and particularly possibilities to broaden mutually profitable cooperation in economy, science and technology," Gorywoda has said.

FOREIGN CAPITAL TO FUND JOINT VENTURES

LD160043 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 15 -- Poland's foreign minister, in agreement with the finance minister, issued a permission for the creation of the first company with foreign capital share, basing on the law of April 23, 1986.

Among the shareholders of the company named Lim Joint Venture Ltd are the Polish airlines Lot, and two foreign firms, namely the Austrian Ilblau building enterprise and the U.S. Marriott hotel chain.

The company will conclude the construction of the Lot air terminal in Warsaw and afterwards will jointly use the building.

The company's capital will total 15 million Austrian shillings. The permit allows the company to carry out its activities during 27 years following its registration. The company will be based in Warsaw.

ARTICLE CITES ALBANIA'S 'POSITIVE ACHIEVEMENTS'

AU141031 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Nov 86 p 7

[Zbigniew Lesnikowski article: "People's Albania -- Summing Up"]

[Text] The Ninth AWP Congress which ended last week produced many interested details about Albania's socioeconomic development, present existence, and plans for the next 5-year period. Since the congress coincided with the 45th anniversary of the AWP, which is now almost 150,000 strong and which was set up on 8 November 1941 as the Albanian Communist Party (this name was changed to the AWP in 1948), we can regard the congress reports from Tirana as a kind of summing up of achievements.

There is no doubt that these are positive achievements. From a backward and feudal country, which was almost completely ruined by the war, the Albania of 3 million people has been transformed into an industrial-agricultural country, one that continues to develop many new production sectors. Relying almost exclusively on their own resources, the Albanians have built from scratch some scores of plants for food, textile, chemical, and machine production. They have developed metallurgy, energy, and oil industries. During the people's rule, per capita income has increased fivefold and the area of farmland has increased 2.5-fold. Today Albania is the second world exporter of chromium, sells about 3 million metric tons of crude oil, and is the only Balkan country that exports electric energy.

What about the results of the most recent 5-year plan? AWP Central Committee Secretary Ramiz Alia said at the ninth congress that the social product increased 19 percent, industrial production 27 percent, and agricultural production 13 percent, despite bad farming weather in the past 3 years. Over 300 production, social, and cultural facilities were turned over for use. Our country has been self-sufficient in grains in the past 10 years, which is a historic achievement, R. Alia said.

The Albanians plan to assign 42 percent of all investment outlays to industrial development in the coming 5-year period and to increase industrial production and the social product by about one-third. Albania's national income will increase 35-37 percent by 1990. In addition, the share of this income in consumption will increase twice as fast as the expected increase in the population.

The observers at the congress looked forward with great interest to its conclusions on foreign policy, but the supreme forum of the Albanian communists did not produce any crucial revision. Congress documents state that foreign policy "will be conducted in line with the tested principles."

However, it is worth noting that in the past few years there have been many symptoms showing that Albania continues to shake off its long isolation and to gradually overcome its autaric barriers vis-a-vis its closest neighbors. The first rail link with Yugoslavia and a border crossing with Greece were established this year. Recently Albania signed an accord with the IAEA and established a Tirana-Zurich air link last May. Albania's trade with the socialist countries is developing gradually. This also applies to Poland, which has always been for increasing mutually beneficial and comprehensive cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The USSR has adopted a similar position. The Moscow press published extensive reports on the ninth congress, and PRAVDA stressed that although, unfortunately, the ninth congress reaffirmed the negative stand on relations with the USSR, the latter is still in favor of normalizing these relations. "The USSR takes the view," PRAVDA wrote, "that even if in the past some reasons existed to cause a deterioration in our relations, these reasons are no longer there."

This stand makes it easier for the Albanians to promote their own process of gradually "opening the doors" to Europe and the world and of more extensively committing Albania to international production. The ambitious 5-year plan, which provides for increased cooperation with foreign countries, shows that this is necessary. This plan was adopted by the Ninth AWP Congress almost exactly 45 years after the party had been set up.

LOPATKA INTERVIEWED ON U.S. RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE

AU111454 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8-9 Nov 86 p 3

[Interview with Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, by Lukasz Adamowicz: "Tolerance Toward the Variety of Religions and Forms of World Outlook" -- date and place not given; first two paragraphs are newspaper's introduction]

[Text] From 19 to 22 October there was an international conference on tolerance toward the variety of religions and forms of world outlook in Minneapolis in the United States. It was organized by the University of Minnesota and the American Society of Friends of the United Nations. It was attended by about 200 scholars, clergymen, and politicians from various parts of the United States, as well as from many countries on all continents. The following persons from the socialist world took part: Konstantin Kharchev, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers' Council for Religious Affairs; and Professor Adam Lopatka, head of the Office of Religious Affairs.

The conference marked the fifth anniversary of the adoption by the UN General Assembly on 25 November, 1981 of a declaration concerning the elimination of all forms of intolerance and discrimination because of religion or conviction. Professor Adam Lopatka agreed to answer questions from us.

[Adamowicz] What objectives did the conference's organizers set for themselves?

[Lopatka] The basic one was to recapitulate the said UN declaration of 1981 and consider its influence on the situation concerning freedom of religion or nonreligious conviction in the United States and other countries. By means of the conference, the organizers intend to help propagate throughout the world freedom of religious and nonreligious conviction. It has emerged that hardly anyone in the United States knows that this declaration exists, not even scholars and clergymen. I believe the situation in other countries is similar. I do not exclude Poland.

[Adamowicz] What was the conference about?

[Lopatka] The main reports provide an answer to this question. These reports were: the story behind the formulation and declaration of the 1981 declaration; and religion and atheism in the light of this declaration and the role of extragovernmental organizations in the observance thereof. The link between truth and authority was also spoken about, for state authority or any other authority which thinks it possesses the truth is prone to be intolerant. A pattern of activity likely to encourage respect for the variety of religions and convictions was also considered.

[Adamowicz] What was the subject of your report to the conference?

[Lopatka] In accordance with the wishes of the organizers, I presented an atheist standpoint and reported on the implementation of freedom of religion and conviction in the socialist countries. I also have kind support from some American clergymen who have visited Poland.

[Adamowicz] And what was K. Kharchev's participation in the conference like?

[Lopatka] His presence caused general interest and positive feeling from many people. This was the first time that a chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers' Council for Religious Affairs had been in the United States and addressed a conference on such a subject. K. Kharchev presented matters concerning freedom of religion and conviction in the USSR and the role of dialogue in this sphere. He said that the USSR authorities support the initiatives of some churches in the United States and USSR to hold a conference of religious activists on the Pacific coast devoted to the role of churches in the struggle for peace and disarmament. He also answered questions on the implementation of the 1981 declaration inside the USSR and put various false opinions straight.

[Adamowicz] What would you include among the permanent results of the conference?

[Lopatka] It showed that one can only make a proper assessment concerning freedom of religion or conviction on the basis of the standards laid down in the 1981 declaration. These standards are universal and generally known. For the declaration was unanimously adopted by the UN General Assembly. It is not right to assess the situation in one country according to the criteria prevalent in another country. The conference also showed that what some people consider freedom of religion or conviction according to their criteria is often an abuse of this freedom for purposes having little in common with religion either on the basis of that country's legislation or on the basis of the declaration. An important distinction was also made. Faith and other convictions merit respect, but religious fanaticism is harmful and should be condemned.

[Adamowicz] Was any thought given to those things that encourage tolerance and mutual respect for religion and convictions the most?

[Lopatka] Yes. It was recognized that dialogue between representatives of various religions or between atheists and believers is the most important way of strengthening mutual tolerance. Leonard Swidler, professor of Catholic thought and interreligious dialogue at Temple University, presented 10 interesting recommendations which would encourage a mutual respect for religious and nonreligious convictions. He described dialogue as a talk on a common subject between two or more people possessing different views. The basic purpose of such a dialogue for every interlocutor should be to learn from one's fellow man what views may be changed and how they may be enriched. Many speeches stressed that religious dialogue should encourage peace and rapprochement between nations. I view the conference as an important and positive international ideological and political event.

MESSNER, WORKERS REPRESENTATIVES DISCUSS ECONOMY

LD150047 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 14 -- Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner met with representatives of the worker councils at the office of the Council of Ministers here today.

Such a meeting, said Zbigniew Messner, has been necessitated by the role played by the self-management of worker crews in the economic life and by the gravity of the issues raised, among other things, by the 6th national conference of representatives of this self-management.

Zbigniew Pruszkowski, vice-chairman of the Sejm Committee for Questions of Self-Management, said that according to representatives of self-management bodies the line of the reform, adopted at the 9th and 10th Congresses of the Polish United Workers' Party had not been fully implemented in practice and that there had been cases of distortion by administration of intentions of the political leadership.

Representatives of worker councils, invited by the prime minister, stressed the necessity for consistent implementation of the economic reform and said this consistence was a measure of the credibility of government's activities in this field.

Addressing the meeting Minister of Labour, Wages and Welfare Stanislaw Gabala dealt with some problems raised in the discussion. His address ranged over the most vital provisions of the law on work establishment welfare and housing funds and proposals contained in a draft law on collective labour contracts.

Vice-Premier Manfred Gorywoda drew attention to the principal aim of the 2nd stage of the reform, that is to balance the economy and to increase its effectiveness. He also stressed the importance for these processes of the results attained by enterprises and the cooperation of self-management bodies.

The speaker said that in order to curb inflation it is necessary to introduce changes in the system of wages. As long as there are no conditions for making wide use of market economy mechanisms, partial solutions should be introduced in some cases.

I view our meeting as very useful and necessary, said Zbigniew Messner at the end of the gathering. The (need for) consolidation of self-management and the importance of its further development are obvious and have been corroborated by all the organs implementing the policy of the PUWP. These questions are also in the focus of attention of the government. We want the self-management to system to be consolidated and help promote the effectiveness of management, especially at work establishments.

Making use of the open character of our discussions our political adversaries fan mistrust towards such conceptions of co-management in order to sow defeatism and disbelief in what has been taking place in this country.

The speaker dealt extensively with questions of the economic reform, the conditions of its application and perfection. Were it not for the conditionalities which have cropped up, that is lack of equilibrium, foreign debt and restrictions, this model would probably start to function well. And it is not the government which puts a brake on the reform. This brake is put by objective conditions whose negative effects we try to ward off, stressed the prime minister.

CEAUSESCU MEETS U.S. DEPUTY SECRETARY WHITEHEAD

AU142105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/11/1986 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on November 14 John Whitehead, deputy secretary of state of the United States of America, now on a visit to Romania.

Thanking for the interview granted, the guest conveyed a warm salute to President Nicolae Ceausescu from U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that President Ronald Reagan be conveyed a warm salute and the best wishes.

During the interview questions were approached related to bilateral Romanian-U.S. relations. Current aspects of the international life were also discussed.

Present was Ioan Totu, foreign affairs minister. Attending was Roger Kirk, U.S. ambassador to Bucharest.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

AU142058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1445 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/11/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on Friday, November 14, Boro Denkov who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Romania.

Handing over his credentials Yugoslavia's Ambassador Boro Denkov conveyed warm greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu from the collective Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia, and from its President Sinan Hasani, from the Presidium of the CC of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY, Milanko Renovica, as well as wishes of progress and prosperity for the Romanian people.

The address presented by the ambassador highlights the good relations established between Romania and Yugoslavia on multiple planes, and expresses the will to further amplify these traditional links.

Receiving the credentials President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed to the collective Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia and to President Sinan Hasani, to the Presidium of the CC of the LCY and to President Milanko Renovica a warm salute, wishes of success in their activity devoted to the progress and welfare of the Yugoslav peoples.

In his address he assesses the relations between Romania and Yugoslavia as successful and beneficial to their peoples, to the cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

Stress is laid on the need to do everything possible to change the dangerous courses of events, to halt the arms race, to proceed to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, to ensure peoples', individuals' foremost right to peace, life and freedom, as well as on the fact that all the states of the world -- hence Romania and Yugoslavia -- must work resolutely and assume direct responsibility for the translation into fact of understandings on disarmament and peace.

After the credential presentation ceremony President Nicolae Ceausescu had a talk with Yugoslav Ambassador Boro Denkov.

The credentials presentation ceremony and the talk were attended by Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, and Dumitru Apostolu, secretary of the Presidency and of the State Council.

VADUVA MEETS IRAQI OFFICIALS IN BAGHDAD

AU161714 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1658 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, AGERPRES, November 16, 1986 -- Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had meetings in Baghdad with Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Republic; Hasan 'Ali [al-Amiri], member of the Revolutionary Command Council, minister of trade, chairman for Iraq of the Romanian-Iraq Joint Government Commission on Economic, Technological, Scientific and Commercial Cooperation; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Qassim Ahmad Taqi, minister of oil; Mahmud 'Abd al-Wahhab, minister of irrigation; Subhi Yasin, minister of industry and minerals; Tariq Hamad 'Abdallah, minister of light industry.

During the talks they convened measures and concrete actions towards developing and diversifying the bilateral commercial exchanges and cooperation.

Ionel Cetateanu, Romanian ambassador in Baghdad, attended the interviews.

OFFICIAL VIEWS ESTABLISHING TIES WITH UAE

JN102007 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 9 Nov 86 pp 1, 20

[Hasan Qayid dispatch from Bucharest]

[Text] (Adeon Milishoy), Romanian deputy foreign minister for Middle Eastern affairs [title as published], has stated that the conditions are right and circumstances are propitious for establishing diplomatic relations between the UAE and Romania. In an interview with AL-BAYAN, the Romanian official said Romania had explicitly asked for establishing such relations during contacts between the two countries.

The Romanian minister said the two countries are convinced of the importance of establishing diplomatic relations to further entrench their current relations. He said he greatly admires the UAE diplomatic corps, adding its members are highly qualified and experienced. He said his meetings with UAE diplomats were very satisfactory. Referring to the Middle East issue, the Romanian official said his country has made many initiatives in this respect and that the idea of an international conference was originally inspired by an initiative Romanian President Ceausescu submitted in 1978 to end the logjam prevailing at the time and that this idea has now become the focus of attention of all parties, including Israel.

He emphasized the need for persistent efforts to hold such a conference, stressing that all those who resort to logical reasoning should welcome this conference. He said reciprocal recognition should welcome this conference. He said reciprocal recognition between Israel and the PLO is a sine qua non for peace.

(Adeon Milishoy) said PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's statements in Harare are a big step in this direction as we are in an age where problems cannot be solved by resorting to force. Israel and the Palestinians are well aware of this fact and the two sides have no other alternative but that of coexistence.

The Romanian official denied his country had played any role in bringing about the meeting between PLO members and Israeli key figures. He said his country allowed this meeting to take place because Romanian law does not prohibit such meetings. He emphasized the importance of attaining Palestinian unity, even if this takes place only among the organizations whose viewpoints are in agreement, as unanimity in such cases is something impossible.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP MEETING ON ECONOMIC MATTERS

AU132039 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, today chaired a working meeting at the party Central Committee headquarters. The meeting discussed issues concerning the fulfillment of 1986 plan provisions for industry and agriculture and preparing the ground for fulfilling plan tasks in 1987. First secretaries of county party committees and secretaries in charge of economic matters as well as the managements of ministries and central coordinating bodies participated in the meeting.

This working meeting, which was organized at Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative, clearly emphasized once more the party secretary general's constant concern with meeting and examining with the party-state aktiv, leading economic cadres, and working collectives from all sectors the way in which the plans and programs for the country's socioeconomic development, the provisions of the 1986-90 5-year plan provisions, and the targets established by the 13th RCP Congress are being implemented.

In the light of orientations, guidelines, and requirements set by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the first secretaries of county party committees and the leaders of certain ministries spoke about steps being taken to fully attain the plan indicators for 1986, the first of the current 5-year plan. During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, set very important tasks for county party organizations, ministries, central bodies and all working people and agriculture, with a view to attaining fully and expediently planned tasks for this year and the provisions of special programs on developing the raw materials and energy base, raising the technical and qualitative level of products, increasing labor productivity, reducing consumption, and raising the efficiency of the entire economic activity. He asked that particular attention be paid to implementing the programs for the organization and modernization of the production.

The party secretary general again stressed the need to take all steps to exemplarily fulfill the production earmarked for export as well as all contracts concluded with foreign partners, under conditions of high quality and efficiency. He particularly asked that further action should be taken to strengthen the responsibility of party bodies and organizations, ministries, all economic cadres, and all working people to continuously raise the technical and qualitative level of products and strictly observe quality norms and the country's laws in this field.

Concerning investments activity, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that resolute steps should be taken to bridge gaps and commission all objectives envisaged for this year.

The party secretary general also asked that the county party committees take steps to urgently conclude all fall agricultural operations, to deliver all envisaged quantities of produce to the state stocks on time, to ensure the fodder and livestock productions, and to strengthen order and discipline in this important sector of the national economy.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that, concurrently with steps taken to fully attain 1986 tasks, firm measures should be adopted to thoroughly prepare the 1986 plan, so that we can smoothly fulfill all quantitative and qualitative indicators of the production envisaged for the second year of the current 5-year plan starting in the first days of next year. One should take such steps in all sectors -- production, export, investments, agriculture -- so that 1987 becomes a decisive year for fulfilling the great targets set for the national economy by the 13th party congress.

The party secretary general expressed the conviction that party bodies and organizations, communists, and all working people will take decisive and responsible action, in a revolutionary spirit, to fulfill this year's plan, thoroughly prepare next year's production, and expediently fulfill the provisions of the current 5-year plan and the country's socioeconomic development goals.

CEAUSESCU MEETS NEW ORTHODOX CHURCH PATRIARCH

AU142104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/11/1986 -- On November 14, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Teoctist Arapasu, patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church.

Patriarch Teoctist Arapasu keenly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for acknowledging him as patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church stressing that the hierarchs, the clergy and the believers, like all the sons of the homeland, are highly appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's creative capacity, activity of genuine builder of a new life in Romania, and daring thought put in the service of Romania's continuous progress, of the entire people's happiness. The speaker also expressed thanks and deep gratitude for the conditions of full religious freedom in which the Romanian Orthodox Church, the other denominations in Romania carry on their activity.

The patriarch voiced the resolve of the Romanian Orthodox church, of the clergy to make all efforts to support the people's work for progress and welfare, for the building of a new, independent and sovereign Romania, to back and promote, under any circumstance, the policy of peace, understanding and cooperation pursued by the Romanian state.

President Nicolae Ceausescu warmly congratulated Patriarch Teoctist Arapasu on his election as the head of the Romanian Orthodox Church on behalf of the State Council as well as on his own behalf. The confirmation in this office, in keeping with ancestral customs of our country, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, shows that the Romanian Orthodox Church, through its entire activity, must serve the people, the building of a new social system, of the multilaterally developed socialist society, the rise in the nation's material and spiritual welfare, the continuous enhancement of Romania's prestige in the world. Likewise, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the Orthodox Church, the other religious denominations have the noble mission to contribute, through specific means, to safeguarding peace, developing cooperation and understanding among all the peoples of the world.

The interview was attended by Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, and Ion Cumpanasu, chairman of the Religious Denominations Department.

Present were members of the Permanent Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church -- Antonie Plamadeala, metropolitan of Transylvania, Nestor Vornicescu, metropolitan of Oltenia, Nicolae Corneanu, metropolitan of Oltenia, Nicolae Corneanu, metropolitan of Banat.

Patriarch Inaugurated

AU161701 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1612 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, November 16, 1986 -- The inaugural of the new patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, Teoctist Arapasu, took place in Bucharest, on Sunday, November 16.

The "Gramata of the Synod" (the letter announcing the election of the new patriarch) was read out during the ceremony, and the insignia of the high investiture were handed over. Addresses were made by Metropolitan Nicolae Corneanu of Banat, Ion Cumpanasu, chairman of the Department of the Cults, Patriarch Diodorus of Jerusalem, Patriarch Maxim of Bulgaria, Metropolitan Chrysostomos of Myra, representative of the Ecumenic Patriarchate, Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk, who presented the message of Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and of all Russia. Patriarch Teoctist Arapasu answered.

The ceremony, held at the Cathedral of the Patriarchate, in Bucharest, was attended by State bodies representatives. Present were also the members of the Electoral collegium of the Romanian Orthodox Church, as well as the heads of the cults in Romania.

Delegations of the patriarchates of Serbia, Greece, Cyprus, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Antiochia, were present.

The Roman-Catholic Church -- the Vatican -- was represented by a delegation headed by Cardinal Jan Willebrands.

Present were also representatives of the World Council of Churches, the Conference of European Churches, the Christian Conference for Peace, the Lutheran and Anglican Churches, as well as of other churches and cults of Europe and Africa.

ZARKOVIC DISCUSSES RELATIONS IN ARGENTINA, URUGUAY

LD150032 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2156 GMT 14 Nov 86

["Zarkovic Ends Visit to Argentina and Uruguay" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Buenos Aires, Nov 14 (TANJUG) -- The deepening of bilateral relations, the diversification of economic cooperation and engagement in the movement of nonaligned countries were the central topics of talks conducted by member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Vidoje Zarkovic during his ten-day visit to Buenos Aires and Montevideo with Presidents Raul Alfonsin and Julio Maria Sanguinetti.

During his stay in Buenos Aires and Montevideo, Zarkovic had meetings with heads of a large number of political parties during which the readiness was reaffirmed to promote cooperation with the LCY and other Yugoslav socio-political organizations.

During the talks between Vidoje Zarkovic and the heads of state of Argentina and Uruguay, the desire was underscored for the diversification of cooperation and intensified activities towards the promotion of world peace. The problem of external debt was also discussed. It was also stressed that Yugoslav immigrants and their descendants in Argentina and Uruguay represent a significant link in the further development of relations.

Returns Via Paris

LD170435 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2039 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 16 (TANJUG) -- On his way home from visits to Argentina and Uruguay, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Vidoje Zarkovic conferred in Paris today with member of the French Communist Party Politbureau and Secretary of the Central Committee Maxim Gremetz.

In a lengthy talk Zarkovic and Gremetz exchanged views on LCY's and PCF's activities at home. They also discussed international issues and the two parties' cooperation in this sphere.

Zarkovic returned to Belgrade this afternoon from Buenos Aires where he attended the Argentine Communist Party congress, after which he made a short visit to Montevideo.

HASANI TO VISIT ROMANIA 2d HALF OF NOVEMBER

AU141915 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, will pay an official friendly visit to Romania in the second half of November at the invitation of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

NETHERLANDS MILITARY OFFICIAL DEPARTS AFTER VISIT

LD142222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- General Govert Huyser, chairman of the chiefs of staff of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, who was paying a working visit to our country, left Belgrade today.

At Batajnica airport, the visitor from the Netherlands was seen off by Colonel-General Zorko Canadi, Chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army and his aides. The ceremony was also attended by Albert Noe, ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the SFRY, and Colonel Simon Skauten, defense attache.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH UAE

LD151234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the United Arab Emirates [UAE] today established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. The agreement on this was reached last week.

A joint communique issued today stresses that "guided by the joint desire to strengthen and develop friendly relations and cooperation between their two countries, the Governments of the SFRY and the UAE have decided to establish diplomatic relations."

SUNDIC SAYS U.S. TRADED PRINCIPLES OVER IRAN

LD151716 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] [Announcer] The topic of our foreign policy commentary today is the arms trade and terrorism. The reason: President Reagan's unsuccessful defense against the accusation that he approved the delivery of arms to Iran, and (?did this) for the liberation of U.S. hostages in Lebanon. Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic.

[Sundic] President Reagan has admitted that in the last 15 months the United States has delivered certain quantities of weapons to Iran, but not the main accusation that this was done in exchange for the freeing of U.S. hostages in Lebanon. Of course, the question immediately arises as to why the United States would do something like deliver weapons to Iran and get nothing in return. Few people believe Reagan's claim that this was an attempt to let Iran know that Washington was prepared to normalize relations with Tehran, least of all the U.S. Congress, which knew nothing about the whole affair. Everything, in fact, points to the conclusion -- this is the claim of the U.S. press, too -- that this was an exchange of weapons for hostages, and in this process the Reagan administration has sacrificed one of the basic principles of its policy of not having dealings with terrorists or their patrons, something, indeed, it has accused many other countries of doing.

Reagan will not have an easy job convincing Congress of the correctness of his transactions with Iran and still less his European allies, some of whom were (?informed) of all this only to be left at the end on one side. Of course, every country, including the United States, has the right to concern itself with its fellow nationals when they get into trouble, but this trade in principles, upon which Reagan decided, concealing the affair from Congress and his closest colleagues, has not been seen for a long time.

To increase the absurdity of the U.S. principles, the chief link between Tehran and Washington was Israel. This link did not bother Iran, either, despite all the protestations of its leaders that one of the most sacred goals of the Islamic revolution is the march into Jerusalem -- naturally an all-conquering one and via Baghdad.

The Reagan administration, on the other hand, has assured the U.S. and international public so many times that it would refrain from all actions which would, in any way whatsoever, have meant interference in the Iran-Iraq conflict. There have even been appeals to the two sides to go to the negotiating table and to solve the conflict peacefully. It has now been demonstrated that these were merely empty words.

That Iran has a great influence on various terrorist groups in Lebanon has been no surprise to anyone for a long time -- and not only in Lebanon but also in many other countries. The United States was more aware of this than anyone. But despite this, what has happened has happened, namely that Reagan, too, who has accused others of colluding with terrorists, is himself enmeshed in a game which is far from clean. No one, of course, knows how many weapons have been delivered to Iran. Reagan claims that they could all fit into one cargo plane, whereas the companies which transported the weapons say something quite different. The U.S. President also denies that the quantities of weapons delivered could influence the course of the Iran-Iraq conflict, but the situation on the battlefield shows something quite different. In the last few months, Iran has undertaken a series of offensives which certainly would not have been possible if it had not received a corresponding quantity of weapon, in particular, of spare parts for aircraft -- something which Iran is short of.

Tehran, like Washington, is not admitting the trade in hostages, but everyone is aware that several U.S. hostages have been freed through the mediation of Iran. Tehran is now, of course, troubled by the fact that this has all come out into the open, because it is in no way in its interest for the world to learn that it has been colluding with Satan, in other words, the chief enemy of the Islamic revolution. In any case, Tehran and Washington have found themselves in the same positions, which no one can envy them.

Comments on Arms Talks

LD142224 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Our foreign political commentary is on the first signs that the Soviet-U.S. dialogue on disarmament has emerged from the constraints of complete disagreement. This means that the sixth round of Geneva talks which has just ended was more successful than all the previous ones. Here is Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] The conclusion of the sixth round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the reduction and limitation of nuclear missiles and the demilitarization of space has shown that the Soviet assessment of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Reykjavik is accurate -- that is, that the meeting of the two statesmen was not in vain, even though they parted without any specific agreement. The head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks claims that the sixth round of Soviet-U.S. talks was useful and the most productive of all of them so far despite the disagreements that still exist between the two countries. According to U.S. negotiators, agreement was reached on the reduction by 50 percent of intercontinental ballistic missiles and bombers within a period of 6 years, on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, and in the area of space, the agreement that the two sides do not use their right to withdraw from earlier agreements on antiballistic missiles for a period of 10 years.

This outcome of the sixth round of the Soviet-U.S. talks is directly linked to what Reagan and Gorbachev discussed in Reykjavik. Naturally, many areas of disagreement remain and, as the head of the U.S. delegation says, much effort will be needed to remove them. It is clearly a case of Reagan's Star Wars, with which Moscow cannot reconcile itself, and which was after all, the reason for Reagan and Gorbachev parting company in Reykjavik.

What does diminish the outcome of the sixth round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on the reduction and limitation of nuclear missiles and the demilitarization of space is the decision by the Reagan administration to abandon the U.S.-Soviet agreement on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons known as SALT II, which will result in the USSR taking the same course. Moscow has already let this be known a few days ago, and this points to the conclusion that there is no hope now that the United States could reconsider its abandonment of the SALT II agreement. Nevertheless, the fact that the two superpowers have not abandoned their talks on disarmament, but rather a certain amount of progress in this respect has already been achieved in Geneva, is not without significance, because this in fact means that all hope is not lost. America's abandoning of SALT II will certainly slow up negotiations at the Geneva talks, but if the two sides agree that they have broken out of their deadlock, there is also hope that they will not stop at this.

Naturally, the further success of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue depends, above all, on what decisions are made in this connection in the Kremlin and the White House, or rather on the prospects of the leaders of the two superpowers meeting again at the negotiating table. Little is being said about this now, because Reykjavik did to some extent upset the plans for a visit by Mikhail Gorbachev to the United States, and the return visit by Reagan to the USSR. The progress that has now been achieved in Geneva could encourage the leaders of the two countries to meet for a third time, because without Reykjavik there could not have been progress in Geneva. Gorbachev's visit to Washington, provided that conditions for this are created, would certainly mean a step forward in Soviet-U.S. relations and this would increase the prospects for some kind of agreement on disarmament that would be equally acceptable to both sides.

FEC SESSIONS EXAMINE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ISSUES

Nonaligned Policies

LD140030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 13 Nov (TANJUG) -- The realization of the political and economic aims of the policy and movement of nonalignment, the promotion of mutual cooperation by the nonaligned and other developing countries, and the development of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and the nonaligned and developing countries, are the basic directions of our country in implementing the decisions of the eighth conference of the nonaligned held in Harare.

This is stressed in the Yugoslav program of measures and activities for implementing the decisions of the eighth summit of heads of state or government which was approved at today's session of the Federal Executive Council with Janez Zemljarić in the chair.

The basic directions of the activity of our country, according to a statement from the Federal Secretariat for Information, are concerned with consolidating the independent, nonbloc and global character of the nonaligned movement and with strengthening its unity in solving specific key international issues.

In the program of measures particular attention is devoted to the role of Yugoslavia in the strengthening of peace, the relaxation of international tensions, the reduction of the arms race, the encouragement of dialogue between the superpowers and the resolution of crisis centers by peaceful means. Our country will advocate the more rapid solution of international economic problems, in particular the difficult economic position of the nonaligned countries and developing countries by means of dialogue with the developed countries.

Yugoslavia will develop and promote all-round bilateral cooperation with the nonaligned countries and developing countries, and particularly in the economy, culture, education, science, technology, information, tourism, sport and environmental protection. [passage omitted]

Committee Assesses Currency Exchange

AU132133 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] At the session of the SFRY Assembly Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, delegate Franc Gerbec from Slovenia has assessed as damaging to tourism the Federal Executive Council's [FEC] intention to introduce an obligation for citizens of some countries to exchange certain amounts of foreign currency into dinars. An explanation was given by FEC member Oskar Kovac. Let us first hear Franc Gerbec in a report by Olivija Rusovac:

[Begin Gerbec recording] I think that the FEC should say, with all responsibility, that this report given by certain information media, or TANJUG, was wrong, and that what was meant was that we would introduce such a measure only under certain circumstances, in cases when such measures are introduced for our citizens. This report has had a shocking effect on agreements for next year, and it can have very undesirable consequences for the forthcoming tourist season. I think, therefore, that one should absolutely assure the majority of our potential tourist visitors that such a thing was not really meant to be introduced next year. I think that one should publicize such things very carefully, and that one should do absolutely everything to remove a bad impression that has thereby been created. [end recording]

[Begin Kovac recording] I am not sure that there was any fault there. It is perfectly possible that the regular press announcement which is issued by the FEC every week intimated the fact that the FEC (?suggested) that a new Paragraph 6 be added to Article 80 of the Law on Foreign Exchange Operations. That Paragraph 6 reads as follows: The FEC can introduce the obligation for foreign physical persons to exchange a certain amount of [word indistinct] foreign currency for dinars when entering Yugoslavia. Whether (?an editor) of a newspaper has extracted only this obligation of foreign physical persons to exchange a certain amount and put it into a headline is a question of editorial policy and the FEC cannot bear responsibility for that. However, the FEC was of the opinion that it should propose this amendment to the SFRY Assembly so that our country will also have legal ground to be able to introduce such an obligation, since our citizens are sometimes met with such treatment by the other side. [end recording]

Oil, Service Prices

LD150037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1713 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- At today's session, presided over by Milos Milosavljevic, and proceeding from the economic position of oil economy and post office and telecommunication services, the FEC noted that the announced increase in the prices of oil and oil derivatives, as well as post office and telecommunication services, were economically unjustified. The FEC informed the general association of oil economy and the community of Yugoslav post offices, telegraph and telephone on its stands, and it also briefed the Executive Councils of Assemblies, Republics and Provinces.

Due to the fact that the stands of the FEC have not been respected on the part of the general association of oil economy and the community of Yugoslav post offices, telegraph and telephone, the FEC decided at today's session to make the prices of oil, oil derivatives and post office and telecommunication services conditional on a strict agreement, which means that they cannot be changed without the consent of the Federal Institute for Prices.

KOSOVO LC PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

LD150112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 14 Nov (TANJUG) -- Recently the Kosovo LC and other socialist subjective forces have been carrying out intensive ideopolitical activity to strengthen and improve the ideological-educational and cultural functions of schools and emphasize the educational and social factors in the consistent nurturing of brotherhood and unity, equality, socialist togetherness, and Yugoslav socialist patriotism.

It has been reported that this was emphasized at today's session of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee which, presided over by Azem Vlasi, considered this problem area in the framework of preparations for the plenum of the provincial committee. [passage omitted]

Teaching plans and programs, textbooks, and material used in class, it was said at the session of the presidium, increasingly contribute to familiarizing the young generation with the historical and cultural achievements of the nations and nationalities, especially in terms of giving an impetus to mutual rapprochement, the affirmation and strengthening of brotherhood and unity and socialist togetherness, and other achievements of the national liberation war, the socialist revolution, and our society.

The presidium assesses that these and other activities help strengthen the ideological-educational role of schools, promote a more successful realization of the goals of education, remove ideological confusion and hesitation and nationalist misconceptions and bias, and change the ideological consciousness of a number of schoolchildren and students.

The provincial committee presidium also warned that a critical examination of the results so far points to weaknesses and failings in the performance of the role of schools and educational workers. In a number of schools an accent is placed on educational work, to the detriment of the function of upbringing, and programs are overburdened with educational content whereas the role and importance of work in upbringing is ignored; and there is also the misconception that upbringing and education organizations in socialist society automatically provide a socialist upbringing.

All this, it was emphasized at the session, requires of the LC and all other social subjects in education a more responsible and intensive involvement to strengthen and improve the ideological-educational and cultural functions of schools and eliminate anything that leaves room for ideological diversions and confusion, various misconceptions, dilemmas, and a crisis of conscience among young people.

The Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, it says in the communique, also considered the LCY Central Committee draft stances on the effective action of members and organizations of the LC in the SAWPY and the program of their activities in this sphere and the operational plan of activities for implementing the conclusions from the last two sessions of the LC provincial committee.

Consideration was also given to information on the reporting of the last session of the Kosovo LC provincial committee by the public media and on articles in the public media in connection with the visit of a group of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality to the SFRY Assembly on 3 November this year.

KOSOVO DRAFTS ECONOMIC POLICY FOR 1987

AU141358 Belgrade BOREA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Nov 86 p 3

[R.B. report: "Discussion and Then a Plan"]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 4 Nov -- The Kosovo Assembly Executive Council adopted a draft resolution on the policy of implementing the provincial social plan for next year.

The proposed document will be submitted to the Provincial Assembly at its next session which will be followed by a public discussion on the economic policy for 1987. As it was stated, the Council concluded that the draft proposal was made in accordance with the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program on which all plan documents for next year must be based and which must be within the development policy set in the social plan of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo between 1986 and 1990. [passage omitted]

Proceeding from the results of the existing economic policy and the efficient working of new systemic changes, next year the social product should increase at the rate of 6.5 percent, industrial output at 9.3 percent, agricultural output at 4 percent, exports at 16 percent, investments at 11.8 percent, and employment at 5.2 percent. [passage omitted]

RADIO CITES EMIGRATION FROM KOSOVO SINCE 1982

AU161849 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] The total number of Serbs of Montenegrins who emigrated from Kosovo between 1982 and the end of June this year was 20,416. According to the 1981 census, there were 213,500 Serbs and Montenegrins living in Kosovo. The number of those who emigrated during the last 4 years has amounted to 8.63 percent. In the same period, 2,714 members of these nationalities have returned. This data was published by the Provincial Commission for Prevention of Emigration. It was also published in the report issued by the Federal Executive Council on the realization of the SFRY Assembly conclusions regarding the prevention of emigration which will be discussed shortly by the delegates.

RADIO COMMENTS ON SERBIAN, ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

AU152034 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Commentary by Pristina correspondent Milisav Milic]

[Text] After the march of 200 Serbs and Montenegrins to the SFRY Assembly, the question of what is happening in Kosovo and what should be done there arises again and with an even greater intensity. What causes the most concern is that Serbs and Montenegrins continue to evacuate and that the crisis is aggravating. Therefore, any useful initiative for getting out of the Kosovo maze is welcome. Our Pristina correspondent Milisav Milic comments:

There have been some black sheep among those who have been recently cruising through Serbia and visiting the highest institutions in Belgrade. They are people of double standards, self-proclaimed leaders who exploit the present situation in Kosovo for their profiteering aims or other ambitions. They are hiding behind the Serbian people and are pretending to be their representatives, but they lack support even on their own street. They write nationalistically inspired petitions and demand the impossible. They allegedly struggle against emigration, but in fact they have already moved out or have hung out signs saying house for sale a long time ago.

They ask for plots (?so that they may move) to Serbia proper. They insist on a morality which they are obviously lacking. They demand action by the LC [words indistinct]. They struggle against pressure, but they themselves goad the Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate. They plead for equality, but they advocate inequality.

The man who is the top signatory of the petition of 2,011 people continues to live in delusion, believing that 7,000 citizens gathered this spring in front of his house to demand that their leader be set free. Only the uninitiated believe him and others among the group of citizens and see in them their protectors.

Some oases of the Serbs in the Province of Kosovo are now synonymous with patriotic renaissance and opposition to separatist advances and a complete Albanization of Kosovo. If an answer to many questions was to be looked for in the coming political actions, one question should be singled out in particular: How is it possible that despite the pleiad of capable Serbs and Montenegrins, those who are pushing to the fore are chameleons, incapable persons, profiteers, Trojan horses, and among them the proxies of the nationalists?

It is evident that the leadership of Kosovo is making efforts to settle the situation in the province. There is plenty of evidence for it. There is also plenty of evidence that the road is thorny and that there are still many obstacles and barriers which must be overcome before the goal is reached. The differentiation has not been carried out. The nationalists have not been pushed aside. The deeply ingrained belief that Serbia is to be blamed for everything and that the future of all the Albanians in Yugoslavia lies in a Kosovo Republic and in Great Albania, is slow in being eliminated.

Warnings have been issued on several occasions from the highest places in our country that the borders of Yugoslavia will not be changed by an inch. Albanian intellectuals, and others beside, are silent about these warnings. Young people continue their dreams about an ethnically pure province within the borders of Enver Hoxha's map, in the name of which they write slogans, distribute leaflets, desecrate gravestones, rape young Serbian girls, hack down orchards, sow hatred, and reap unrest.

It is precisely for this reason that the unending rhetoric must be replaced by practical steps. It is left for the progressive forces of Kosovo to fight for a consistent implementation of the rule of law and the constitution, to persist in drawing the line on where one stands, and to cut nationalism at its roots. Kosovo wants people for whom Yugoslavia is the first and the only goal, but not those for whom Yugoslavia is a target. The former must be given a chance.